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PARIS, THURSDAY, JULY 19, 1973

Established 1827

TODAY'S WEATHER FORECAST - PARIS:
Paris: Temp. 75-84 (34-34). Tomorrow:
cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 73-80 (23-28).
LONDON:
London: Temp. 66-77 (19-25). Tomorrow:
cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 70-85 (21-31).
NEW YORK:
New York: Temp. 70-85 (21-31). Tomorrow:
cloudy. Yesterday's temp. 73-80 (23-28).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER - PAGE 1.

Algeria	75 F.	Belgium	75 F.	Denmark	75 F.	France	75 F.	Germany	75 F.	Greece	75 F.	Ireland	75 F.	Italy	75 F.	Japan	75 F.	Lebanon	75 F.	Libya	75 F.	Netherlands	75 F.	Norway	75 F.	Portugal	75 F.	Spain	75 F.	Sweden	75 F.	Switzerland	75 F.	Turkey	75 F.	U.S. Military (Eur.)	75 F.	Yugoslavia	75 F.
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A-Protest Yacht Is Towed Off By French

WELLINGTON, New Zealand, July 18 (Reuters).—Speculation that France is ready to start its nuclear test series in the Pacific heightened today with the towing of an international protest yacht from the prohibited zone.

The 105-foot civilian yacht Fri, owned and skippered by American David Moodie, was only 22 miles from the Mururoa Atoll test site early this morning when she was boarded by French sailors and taken in tow.

In Paris, officials said the French Navy will not interfere with the New Zealand frigate Otago cruising in the area.

"Warships know what is going on and are there at their own risk and peril," one official said. "They are properly equipped to face the dangers ahead and their disciplined crews know how to behave in case of an emergency."

The official said this was not quite the same for civilian protest ships.

Referring to the yacht Fri, the official added: "By towing them away, we are actually helping them out of the danger zone, even against their will."

A 'Silent Witness'

The Otago is under orders from Wellington to stay put as a "silent witness" in the area until the first nuclear blast—or until it is relieved by the New Zealand Navy frigate Canterbury on the protest mission.

The warship made no move to assist the Fri at the yacht's request—but kept in radio contact with it until the French Navy intervened.

New Zealand's minister for immigration, Fraser Colman, is on the Otago.



SENATE PROBE WITNESS—Anthony T. Ulasewicz, former New York detective, stands before photo of a phone booth at National Airport in Washington, where he taped a key to a locker. The locker contained money, he said, for Mrs. E. Howard Hunt, wife of one of the Watergate conspirators convicted of breaking into Democratic headquarters.

Former N.Y.C. Policeman Testifies

How Watergate Payoffs Were Made

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—A former New York policeman today testified that he dug up political dirt for the White House for 2 1/2 years, and last year secretly relayed thousands of dollars in cash to the Watergate burglars.

Anthony T. Ulasewicz told the Senate Watergate committee that his assignments as a secret agent for the White House included investigating the sexual activities, domestic problems and drinking habits of political foes. He also told a bizarre tale of passing

If Nixon Refuses Request

A Majority of Senate Probers Favors Subpoenas of Tapes

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—A majority of the seven-member Senate Watergate committee is on record as favoring a subpoena for President Nixon's tape recordings if the President invokes the doctrine of executive privilege and refuses to surrender them voluntarily.

At the same time, it was learned that special Watergate prosecutor Archibald Cox also plans to ask for the tapes. Since Mr. Cox is a member of the executive branch, the separation of powers—or executive privilege—doctrine does not, in theory, bar him from obtaining the tapes. However, it may be argued that he is acting

U.S. Asks Recordings Probe Of White House Telephones

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT).—The Federal Communications Commission asked the American Telephone and Telegraph Co. yesterday to investigate the reported violation of a company rule by the White House in connection with recording devices placed on telephones used by President Nixon.

The FCC action followed disclosures Monday by Alexander P. Butterfield, a White House aide, that recording equipment had been installed in the spring of 1971 on telephones used in the Oval Office at the White House and elsewhere.

Mr. Butterfield told the Senate Watergate committee that the President's callers were not cautioned by an audible signal that their conversations were being recorded, which would violate AT&T's rule, No. 283.

That rule provides that any recording equipment used by telephone customers must include a device—usually a beeping signal—that emits an audible tone at 15-second intervals when the recorder is operating.

Bernard Straussberg, chief of the FCC's Common Carrier Bureau, said in a telephone interview that he had asked AT&T to establish whether the White House had violated its tariff by using equipment without such a tone. The penalty for a violation is the removal of telephone equipment leased to the offending customer.

In New York, a company official said that the matter had been (Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)

20,000 Libyans, Demanding Arab Unity, Ride Toward Cairo

Sadat Asks Qadhafi to Halt Them, Warns of Dangers

CAIRO, July 18 (UPI).—More than 20,000 Libyans started a motorized march on Cairo today to demand complete union between Libya and Egypt on Sept. 1.

The demonstrators, with official backing, had orders to "smash down barriers" when they reach the desert frontier with Egypt, about 900 miles from their starting point on the Tunisian border, west of Tripoli.

A Tripoli radio broadcast said that they plan to reach the pyramid outside Cairo by Sunday night. From there they plan to march on the Abidin Palace in downtown Cairo, where Egyptian President Anwar Sadat has his office.

They expect to present a petition, written in blood, to President Sadat, demanding that a union between Libya and Egypt be declared on Sept. 1. The demonstrators plan to hold a sit-down strike in the square outside the palace "until the unity agreement is signed," Tripoli radio said.

Egypt said today that it will not allow any demonstrations or sit-ins "in view of the battle" with Israel.

The Arab Socialist Union, Egypt's sole political party, announced that it will hold a "dialogue" with the marchers at the Mediterranean resort city of Mersa Matruh, near the Libyan border. That appeared to be an attempt to prevent the Libyans from marching on Cairo.

The demonstration, first announced in Tripoli last night, came as a surprise to the Egyptian leaders, political sources said.

Sadat Sent Telegram

After a morning meeting with his cabinet, President Sadat sent a telegram to Libyan leader Col. Moammar Qadhafi, asking him, in effect, to stop the march.

"I know you are aware of the dangers this march can lead to and for which we have to shoulder the historic responsibilities," it said. "It is your duty and mine to take a decisive stand regarding the march—whose sincerity I do not doubt—which we cannot accept as a valid revolutionary measure or method in this phase of our revolution." Mr. Sadat told the 31-year-old Libyan leader.

Mr. Sadat assured Col. Qadhafi that the Egyptian leaders were abiding by all the steps toward unity which were agreed upon during the colonel's recent 13-day visit to Cairo.

During his 13 days of talks with Mr. Sadat and representatives of Egyptian institutions in Cairo and Alexandria, Col. Qadhafi failed to win Egyptian support for complete union in September. President Sadat said in a speech Monday that no agreement had been reached on what form the union might take, but Egypt had submitted three proposals for discussion.

"Our revolutionary responsibility necessitates the continuation of negotiations in an atmosphere of seriousness and factuality—a method we cannot substitute with anything else in the path of the revolution," Mr. Sadat's telegram said.

No Sign of Reaction

Newsman in Tripoli said today that there was no sign of Libyan reaction to Mr. Sadat's appeal.

Col. Qadhafi left Cairo for home by car July 9 without official fanfare. Since then, there has been no word about his activities. But Tripoli radio made it clear that the march on Cairo had full approval of the Libyan leaders. Governors of provinces that the convoy passed through were joining the students and workers in the motorcade.

The Middle East News Agency reported that Hafiz Ghanem, first secretary of the Egyptian Arab Socialist Union, broke off talks with Syrian officials in Damascus and flew to Tripoli on an "urgent mission."

Mr. Ghanem met with Col. Qadhafi and other members of his government, the agency said, telling them that Egypt "cannot tolerate any sit-ins or peaceful or unpeaceful demonstrations in view of the circumstances of the battle" against Israel.

The convoy of cars, buses and trucks, supported by food trucks, water trucks and fuel tankers, was expected to reach Benghazi at noon tomorrow. Political sources believed that Mr. Ghanem's mission was to try to stop the marchers at that point, 300 miles west of the Egyptian border.

Phase-4 Controls Tough, Selective; Foods Exempted

By James L. Rowe Jr.

WASHINGTON, July 18 (WP).—President Nixon announced today a still set of Phase-4 price controls to replace the current price freeze on Aug. 12 and called for further cuts in federal spending in order to balance the federal budget during the fiscal year ending next July 1.

The price controls are similar to those abandoned by the administration last January, but tighten up the amount a firm can raise prices as a result of cost increases, which hold wage increases to 5.5 percent a year and fringe benefits to 0.7 percent—remain virtually unchanged.

Mr. Nixon did, however, lift the freeze on food prices, with the exception of beef, and told food processors, wholesalers and retailers that they could increase their prices as soon as possible "the move to freedom now would most likely turn into a detour, back into a swamp of even more lasting controls."

He said he hoped to be able to remove controls by the end of the year, as his labor-management advisory committee recommended, but said it was unwise "to commit ourselves to a specific date for ending all controls at this time."

No Predictions

Treasury Secretary George P. Shultz said that the administration hopes to slow price increases to an annual rate of less than 3 percent, but he said he would not set a goal for Phase-4 as the administration had for Phase-2 and -3.

"We've had enough of predictions that haven't worked out, so we're not going to make them," Mr. Shultz said. "The Phase-3 goal had been to slow price increases to 2.5 percent in 1973. Prices have risen at an annual rate of about 6 percent since Phase-3 went into effect on Jan. 11."

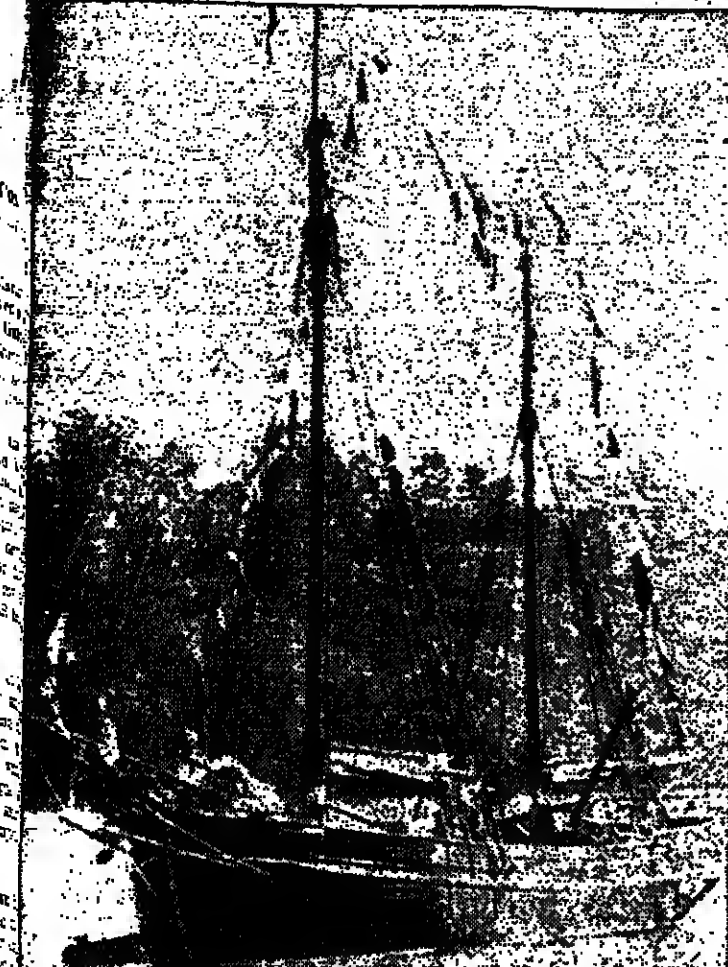
The move to Phase-4 will be somewhat complicated, with the final moves not completed until "Stage B" of the food regulations goes into effect on Sept. 12.

The President, who is still hospitalized, recapping from a viral pneumonia, said Phase-4 would be "tough" but selective

U.S. Confirms Dollar Support

WASHINGTON, July 18 (WP).—The government confirmed today that it has been active in exchange markets supporting the dollar since July 10. Officials said active intervention could continue in whatever amounts and at whatever time the government considers "appropriate for maintaining orderly market conditions."

In Europe, meanwhile, the dollar continued to weaken but the losses were pared near the close of trade following reports of modest central bank intervention. Details Page 9.



TAKEN IN TOW—The U.S.-owned yacht Fri, which was boarded and pulled from Pacific nuclear test area.

16 Miles Off Spanish Coast

Scuba Divers Report Finding Clues to Legendary 'Atlantis'

CADIZ, Spain, July 18 (AP).—Scuba divers hunting the legendary continent of Atlantis off Spain's "coast of light" reported what could be clues to the lost civilization just 16 miles from shore.

Co-director Maxime Asher of the Ancient Mediterranean Research Association, an expedition

Getty Letter Says His Life Is in Danger

ROME, July 18 (Reuters).—A letter apparently written by Paul Getty, missing 16-year-old grandson of the multimillionaire oil man, warns that his kidnappers are prepared to kill him if their demands are not met, sources said here today.

The letter, addressed to Paul's mother, Gail Harris, is being studied by Rome police. It was received yesterday by Martino Zacher, a German girlfriend of the young Getty.

Written in Italian in a large, childish handwriting similar to that of Paul, who vanished eight days ago, the letter urges Mrs. Harris, 39, "in the name of love" not to look for the sources, "the other stated that he was being held by unscrupulous men who were ready to kill him if their ransom demands were not met, even if police continued their investigations. The ransom demanded—if a specific sum was mentioned—has not been disclosed. There has been considerable doubt over whether the 'Getty kidnapping' case is genuine.

The letter says there should be no illusions on this point. It says the kidnappers are prepared to show "with the most cruel methods," that they are in earnest.

43 Die in France As Belgian Bus Falls Into River

VIZILLE, France, July 18 (AP).—A bus carrying 49 Belgian pilgrims home from a shrine in the French Alps plunged 80 feet from a bridge into a rain-swollen river tonight, killing all but six persons.

The police said two persons were thrown out of the bus and seriously injured as it crashed. Two boys managed to swim out of the submerged bus and rescuers pulled out two more passengers.

A priest was among the survivors. The police said the bus apparently was carrying Belgians home from a pilgrimage to Notre Dame de la Salette shrine in the Grenoble region.

The bus, possibly having brake trouble, failed to take a sharp corner at the foot of a steep hill leading to the bridge over the Romanche River 15 miles from Grenoble. Witnesses said it was traveling fast but not at an excessive speed.

The police said many accidents have taken place at the same spot because of brake failure on the 14 percent grade of the road.

The normally strong river was swollen by recent rains. In falling, the bus overturned and all but one were visible above the surface, the police said. The survivors were taken to the hospital of Notre Dame de la Salette.

Moslem Rebels Hit in South Philippines

MANILA, July 18 (AP).—At least 10 government soldiers and three of Moslem rebels have been killed in fighting on Basilan island in the southern Philippines, a military spokesman said today.

The spokesman said government forces recaptured Tuburan, the town allegedly was a Moslem stronghold before President Ferdinand R. Marcos imposed martial law last September.

After Archives Search

Tapes of Phone Talks Made By John Kennedy Are Found

By John Kifner

CAMBRIDGE, Mass., July 18 (UPI).—The late President John F. Kennedy taped telephone conversations and staff meetings in the White House, according to the director of the John F. Kennedy Library.

The Kennedy tapes came to light last night, against a background of controversy over disclosure in the Watergate hearings that President Nixon secretly had wired his office and telephones to record conversations, and charges and denials that former President Lyndon B. Johnson did the same.

A search of the archives of the Kennedy Library has disclosed the existence of 68 Dictabelts of presidential telephone conversations and 125 magnetic tapes of presidential meetings, it was announced here by Dan H. Penn Jr., library director.

"The library's impression, after a cursory check, is that almost all of this material deals with highly sensitive foreign policy and national defense matters," he said. "The Kennedy Library staff has not reviewed this material, nor has it been screened for public release by the screening committee established under the deed of gift turning the material over to the federal government."

Quick Look

In a telephone interview, Mr. Penn said that on the basis of his "quick look" at some of the tapes, it appeared that at least some of the recordings were indications that the principals knew they were being recorded.

He said that the tapes were discovered yesterday morning. "They had labels with things like 'Dominican Republic' or 'McGeorge Bundy,'" he said, referring to the late President's national security adviser.

Some of the tapes seemed to be of conversations with one person,

but most seemed to be of larger meetings, he said. As far as he could tell from his limited inspection, Mr. Penn added, the conversations appeared to be with persons in the government.

The circumstances under which the tapes were made were not clear. But two high aides to President Kennedy said Monday that they knew of no monitoring of conversations during the Kennedy administration.

"I cannot recall this ever being done," David Powers, former appointments secretary to President Kennedy and director of the John F. Kennedy Library, said. "If it had been done, I would have known it. I was in the President's office every day."

"Inconceivable," says Schlesinger. Arthur Schlesinger Jr., the historian and a Kennedy aide, said that it was "inconceivable" that Mr. Kennedy would ever have approved of such an "incredible" system as Mr. Nixon's.

In his statement, Mr. Penn said that the Dictabelt recordings of the telephone conversations began about September, 1962, and the tapes of the presidential meetings began in July, 1962.

The existence of Mr. Nixon's automatic listening devices was disclosed Monday in testimony at the Senate hearings by Alexander T. Butterfield, a former White House aide who now heads the Federal Aviation Administration.

The White House, while confirming that nearly all of President Nixon's meetings and telephone conversations had been secretly recorded since 1971, asserted that the system was similar to that employed during the Johnson administration. That charge immediately was challenged by the late President's Johnson aide, one of whom—Joseph A. Callahan Jr.—described it as a "damned, outrageous smear, a total smear on a dead President."

In Washington, the General Services Administration said that a number of transcriptions of stenographic notes of presidential conversations had been found in the Dwight D. Eisenhower Library in Abilene, Kansas. On some, the agency said, it was clear that the principals knew the conversation was being recorded; on others it was not.

Fossilized Animal

MOSCOW, July 18 (UPI).—Soviet Georgian scientists have found in the Caucasus the fossilized remains of a three-million-year-old animal with the snout of a horse and fangs, the Tass news agency said.

U.S. Asks Recordings Probe Of White House Telephones

(Continued from Page 1)

referred to the Chesapeake and Potomac Telephone Co., its Washington-area affiliate, which provides service to the White House.

A spokesman for C & P said that a letter had been hand-delivered yesterday to Bruce A. Kahrl, special assistant to President Nixon, who is in charge of communications at the White House.

He said that the letter referred to reports of Mr. Butterfield's testimony in the press, and "emphasized the great importance to the company that its tariffs be adhered to."

"We will await a reply, and any further action will depend on the response that we get [from the White House]," the spokesman said.

FCC officials also disclosed that the agency, which regulates all domestic communications, had received a complaint late last year from a California man whose conversation with a White House official had been recorded without his prior knowledge.

In a letter dated Jan. 5, 1973, C. H. Dunn, the White House accounts manager, replied to the complaint that "the White House is fully cognizant of and acts in accordance with applicable telephone company tariffs concerning the use of recording devices."



Frederick C. LaRue

A Majority of Senate Probers Favors Subpoenas of Tapes

(Continued from Page 1)

disclosed Monday by former presidential aide Alexander P. Butterfield, now head of the Federal Aviation Administration.

The committee believes those recordings will prove or disprove the testimony of former White House Counsel John W. Dean Sr., that the President was aware as early as last September of some details of the Watergate cover-up.

Meanwhile, spurred by disclosures of the White House tape recordings, a Senate subcommittee is opening an investigation to try to untangle conflicts between electronic bugging practices and the individual's right to privacy.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., chairman of the permanent subcommittee on investigations, said today that his staff will look into a wide range of wiretapping, including that conducted by government agencies and private industry. The probe could lead to new legislation, he said.

"Recent revelations on the bugging going on in the office of the President come as a shock to people who are told this is perfectly legal," Sen. Jackson said. "The civil liberties of all our citizens are at stake. The fact that certain people in high government positions do this does not make it right or wise. The practice inhibits our freedom of discussion and dissent."

He said the disclosures about White House tape recordings were the catalyst for his investigation, which he said would include a look at the practices of past presidential administrations.

Vice-President Spiro T. Agnew said last night that the taping of presidential conversations at the White House was not necessary.

saarily a violation of anyone's privacy because the tapes have not been transcribed.

He declined to tell reporters whether he had discussed Watergate matters during a 30-minute visit with President Nixon at Bethesda Naval Hospital.

When asked whether he thought the tapes should be turned over to the Senate Watergate committee, Mr. Agnew said that was a "presidential decision."

'Fifth' Is Pleaded By a 2d Former White House Aide

WASHINGTON, July 18 (Reuters).—Former White House aide David Young refused to answer about 40 questions on the grounds that the answers might be self-incriminating when he appeared today before a congressional committee investigating the Watergate affair.

He took the same course as another former White House colleague, Egil Krogh, who yesterday pleaded the Constitution's Fifth Amendment—providing against self-incrimination—50 times before the same House subcommittee.

The committee is investigating possible involvement by the CIA in the cover-up of the bugging of the Democratic party headquarters in the Watergate office complex.

Rep. Lucien Nedel, D., Mich., the committee chairman, told reporters after today's brief hearing that Mr. Young declined to answer all pertinent questions about alleged White House efforts to involve the CIA in the cover-up.

Mr. Young also refused to answer any questions about his alleged involvement in the "Plumbers," an intelligence unit set up in the White House to investigate security leaks, Mr. Nedel said.

Mansfield to Visit China in August

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI).—Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield of Montana, long-time friend and supporter of Cambodia's exiled Prince Sihanouk, is scheduled to visit China during the August congressional recess, sources said today.

"The Mansfield visit has been under consideration for some time," the sources said, but was finalized yesterday when Sen. Mansfield visited President Nixon at the Bethesda Naval Hospital.

There was speculation that while in China, Sen. Mansfield might have discussions with Prince Sihanouk on problems relating to the future of embattled Cambodia.

Ex-Agent of White House Tells Of Making Watergate Payoffs

(Continued from Page 1)

ing a later phase of the hearings to fill in details of his work as a private eye for the White House.

Sen. Weicker, however, drew from him a general outline of his activities.

Naming no names, Mr. Ulasevich said his missions included interviewing bartenders and waiters to try to substantiate allegations of drunken episodes. "A very high percentage of these allegations were false," he said.

He would also investigate leads about marriage problems or sexual habits, he said. Sometimes the investigations would focus not only on Mr. Nixon's political foes, but a son, nephew or other relative, he said.

He said his work was carried out with the utmost confidentiality, and that he kept no files, and always gave his reports orally, never in writing.

In a rich New York accent, he told of being the bag man last summer in transferring \$219,000 from Mr. Kalmbach to the men awaiting trial for the Watergate break-in.

Once he stuffed \$75,100 in a laundry bag, carried it on planes in a paper sack as he shuffled between New York and Washington. He placed one paper sack on a window ledge and put another batch of money in an airport locker and taped the key under the telephone in a public booth, he said.

In the course of relaying a total \$154,000 to defendant E. Howard Hunt and his wife, \$8,000 to another defendant, G. Gordon Liddy, \$29,900 to LaRue, and \$25,000 to Hunt's lawyer.

'It's Easy'

Mr. Ulasevich, who retired in 1968 after 21 years on the New York police force, said Mr. Kalmbach called him to Washington in late June, 1972, and asked him to undertake the assignment.

"He said that it was legal, that it was to provide funds for persons in difficulty for payment of their counsel and for payment to assist their families during some troublesome period," he said.

"He was very ill at ease, very nervous and we got to the point where I said, 'Well, Mr. Kalmbach, just what is this now?' and he said, 'I guess you have guessed it. It's the Watergate situation.'"

He set up a system of contacting one another at telephone booths—with Mr. Kalmbach using the name Novak and Mr. Ulasevich the name Rivers—and Mr. Ulasevich received \$75,100 which he stuffed into a laundry bag.

He said he was told to give money to Washington attorney C. Douglas Gaddy, the first attorney representing the men arrested in the Democratic party headquarters. But Mr. Gaddy failed to keep an appointment.

"I am now picturing that I am going to deliver the \$75,100 which I have under my arm and he is not going along with it," Mr. Ulasevich said.

Q. You had the money with you on that date?

A. Yes, indeed.

Q. How did you carry it on that date?

A. I carried it in a brown bag, with a little string around it. You know, sometimes carrying what is most obvious doesn't raise any suspicion; carrying an armed box would ask for trouble.

Each time there was a problem, Mr. Ulasevich said, he called Mr. Kalmbach from telephone booths.

Q. Were you loaded down with change, Mr. Ulasevich?

A. Yes, indeed.

Q. How did you carry that change?

A. When I started out, I started with a kind of little box deal. When I finished up, I had a bus guy's bag of those things that the bus drivers have.

He said his second attempt to give money to attorney Paul O'Brien, who represents the Committee for the Re-Election of the President—also ended in failure.

"I called Mr. Kalmbach again," he said. "I had to call and wait for a comeback. I began to call them the 'Kalmbach comeback calls.'"

He said the third attorney, William O. Bittman, who represents Hunt, finally accepted \$25,000. Mr. Ulasevich said he left the money on a ledge in the lobby of the building where Mr. Bittman has his office.

Once, when he was carrying \$50,000, he said he became concerned by security checks at the airport when a man in front of him was stopped.

"So I went into a coupling fit and I went down to the Pennsylvania Railroad and took the train home," he said. "The audience burst into laughter."

Mr. Ulasevich said he made four payments to Hunt and Mrs. Hunt—\$48,000, \$48,000, \$18,000 and \$53,000 between July and Sept. 19. He said Mrs. Hunt began demanding more and more money, although he insisted he had no authority to negotiate.

He said she began asking money to compensate for loss of jobs by the defendants' wives, their medical bills and asked \$3,000 a month for Hunt, Liddy and fellow conspirator James W. McCord Jr. plus \$23,000 for the other defendants, including \$10,000 for each, \$10,000 "under the table" and \$3,000 for other expenses. He said she also asked \$8,000 for personal expenses.

Mrs. Hunt had acted as distributor of money for the other defendants. When she was killed in a Chicago plane crash last Dec. 8, there was \$10,000 in \$100 bills in her purse.

Q. Did there come a time when you totaled up the amounts of money that Mrs. Hunt was seeking?

A. It was in the vicinity of \$400,000 to \$450,000.

Mr. Ulasevich said he had become upset by the escalating demands and that Mr. Kalmbach was, too.

"Mr. Kalmbach said, 'Tony, what's your opinion of all this?' and I said, '... Well, Mr. Kalmbach, I will tell you something here is not kosher...'"

"... We started with no negotiations, we are into negotiations; we have got something like \$250,000 coming in and we are only approaching half and I know that the next conversation I have [with Mrs. Hunt] that figure has got to go up from all inferences and all."

Mr. Ulasevich said Mr. Kalmbach agreed with him that it was time to quit.

The story agrees with the account of Mr. Kalmbach, who preceded Mr. Ulasevich as witness.

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Nixon Orders 'Tough' Controls For Phase-4, Rein on Budget

(Continued from Page 1)

the retail and wholesale sector other than food.

Special regulations will be proposed for the petroleum, construction and insurance industries as well as the food industry.

The health industry was also removed from the freeze today but put back under the special rules of Phase-3.

Those rules require hospitals and other health care institutions to get special government permission to raise prices more than 5 percent a year. They also limit doctors and other non-institutional providers of health care to increases of no more than 2.5 percent.

Treasury Secretary Shultz said that the President was a full participant in the decisions of Phase-4 economic controls.

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Nixon Is Well, Quits Hospital Tomorrow

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI).

President Nixon will remain in the hospital until Friday, his doctor said today.

Dr. Walter Tkach said Mr. Nixon "is a well man" but may still feel some fatigue in his recuperation. Earlier, Mr. Nixon had said he wanted to get out by Thursday because he felt well enough.

The President's doctors said he had shown "no untoward effects" from resuming a heavy work load Tuesday but they want him to stay at Bethesda Naval Hospital until Friday before taking a week-end rest at Camp David.

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GOP Cutting Committee's Staff 25 Pct.

Party Says It Faces \$1-Million Deficit

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI).—Nine months after its presidential ticket won landslide reelection, the Republican party's national committee is in such financial distress that it is one-quarter of its staff and chairman is taking a 10 percent pay cut.

The Republican National Committee said it was making cuts now because a drop in expected 1973 contributions indicates a \$1-million deficit by the end of the year.

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House Rejects Alternative

Nixon Vows to Veto Measures That Curb His War Powers

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI).—President Nixon has vowed that he would veto pending legislation to curb presidential war-making powers, but said he supported the desire of Congress to reassert its role in policy decisions on "war and peace."

But late today, in apparent defiance of the veto threat, the House soundly rejected an alternative it was told Mr. Nixon might accept. It defeated, 250 to 166, the substitute by Rep. David W. Dennis, R., Ind., that would require Congress either to approve or disapprove within 80 days a president's commitment of U.S. combat forces.

It took the action after Republican leader Gerald R. Ford read a telegram from the president saying he would veto the basic bill, which he denounced as "dangerous and unconstitutional."

"However, I fully support the

desire of members to assure Congress its proper role in national decisions of war and peace, and I would welcome appropriate legislation providing for an effective contribution by the Congress," the President said.

Mr. Ford today read Mr. Nixon's telegram, dated June 26, as the House began voting on the measure, which intended to limit presidential authority to commit U.S. troops to wars, such as was done in Indochina, without specific approval from both the Senate and House.

The President said he objected specifically to two sections of the bill that would:

● Require withdrawal of U.S. troops committed overseas within 120 days of that commitment unless Congress, within that time, has approved a declaration of war or otherwise authorized the use of the troops.

● Permit Congress to direct a President to terminate U.S. involvement in any war by adopting a concurrent resolution which could not be vetoed.

I am unalterably opposed to and must veto any bill containing the dangerous and unconstitutional restrictions found in the two sections, Mr. Nixon's telegram said.

The President did not object to other features of the measure, including a provision that would require him to report to Congress within 72 hours after he had dispatched troops overseas.

Shift Noted

Rep. Ford said Mr. Nixon's telegram, while uncompromising on key sections of the measure, represented some shift in administration policy.

Rep. Ford said Secretary of State William P. Rogers earlier had opposed any bill attempting to define the war powers of the president, and legislative branches, preferring that the two branches resolve their differences by consultation.

In the Senate, meanwhile, debate began on a similar war powers resolution, which was expected to reach a vote this week.

The Senate measure also would be likely to draw a presidential veto, because it would forbid commitment of troops to a war without advance congressional consent except for specified emergencies, such as the imminent invasion of the United States or the rescue of U.S. nationals abroad.

Even then, a President would be required to gain congressional approval within 30 days or withdraw the troops.

We have learned in very recent history that a war, if not supported by a majority of the people, can lead to damage of the national spirit," said Sen. John C. Stennis, D., Miss., who has been a frequent supporter of Mr. Nixon's Vietnam war policies.

Rogers in Seoul to Show U.S. Backing of Park Regime

By Don Oberdorfer

SEOUL, July 18 (UPI).—Twenty years after the armistice which ended a bloody war on this peninsula, U.S. Secretary of State William P. Rogers flew here today to demonstrate continued American support of the South Korean regime and declare that American troops will remain on duty here as long as they are needed.

The changes in South Korea since the armistice of July 27, 1953, Mr. Rogers said at a formal dinner tonight, demonstrate the strength of a constant, steady policy and are accomplishments "not only you can be proud of, but all of us can be proud of."

One-Man Rule

He made no reference to the substantial changes in the South Korean political system brought about last October by President Park Chung Hee with the backing of guns, tanks and police. At the time that Mr. Park suddenly swept away the constitution, put his opponents under arrest and created a virtually unlimited one-man rule, the United States said nothing other than that it was not consulted.

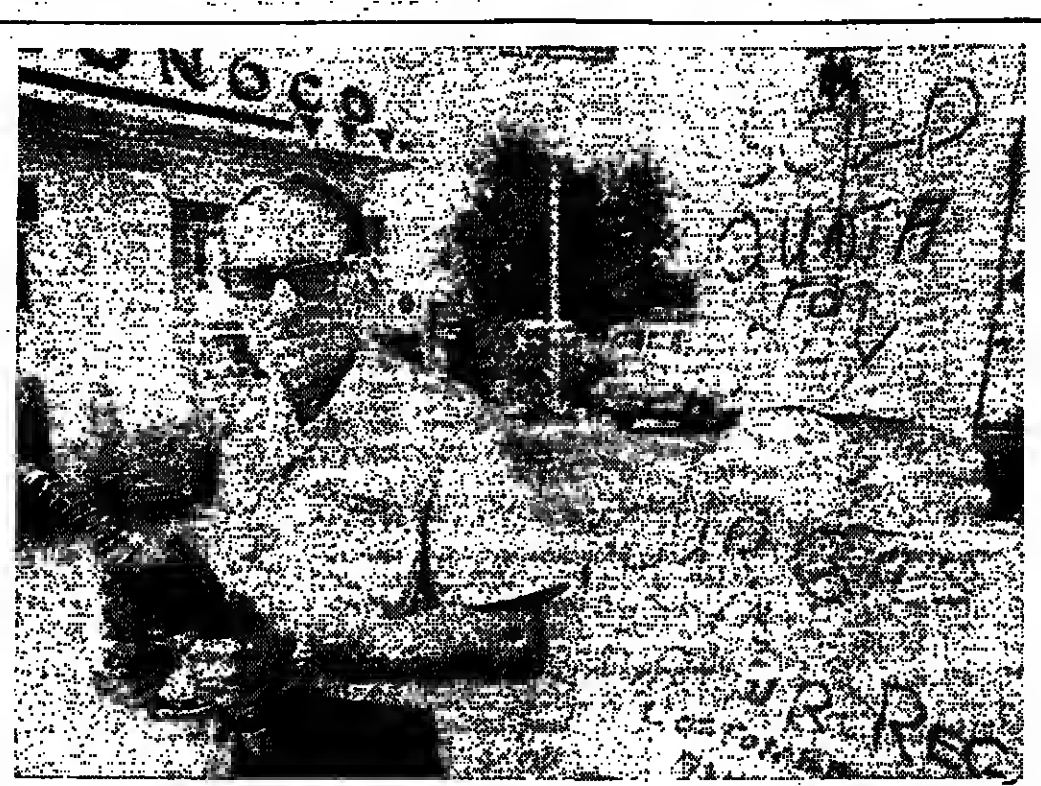
Mr. Rogers's presence here now for a three-day visit is by far the most tangible and important demonstration of American acquiescence to the new situation in South Korea. Perhaps for this reason, Mr. Park regime had strongly requested a visit by Mr. Rogers and welcomed him in nearly royal fashion.

In a press conference Tuesday in Tokyo and conferences with leading government officials today Mr. Rogers declared that the 40,000 U.S. troops will remain until it is clear that their removal will not be destabilizing to the power balance on the Korean peninsula.

Mr. Rogers avoided saying just how long that might be, but suggested that the answer depended importantly on the progress of the \$1.5-billion South Korean armed forces modernization program which was begun by the United States three years ago. The program was scheduled to be finished in five years, but the summer of 1973, but it is running well behind schedule.

The cost of the U.S. troops in Korea was \$684 million in fiscal 1972, the latest year for which statistics are available. The United States also contributed \$155 million to aid the military modernization program as well as \$192 million in economic assistance.

The general mood of detente



GASOLINE SHORTAGE—Despite some optimism on the easing of U.S. gasoline supplies, a pinch continues to be felt. One filling station operator, Eddie Reicherdt, of Denver, Colo., has refused to sell gasoline to anyone but his regular customers. He estimates that he has lost between \$300 to \$500 in auto repair work.

Nixon Indochina Aid Request Uncut

\$2.8-Billion Foreign-Aid Bill Set for House Unit Test Today

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI).—A \$2.8-billion foreign-aid bill containing major reforms and no cuts in President Nixon's Indochina reconstruction-aid request was all but completed yesterday by the House Foreign Affairs Committee.

An amendment offered by Rep. Dante B. Fascell, D., Fla., to cut the \$633-million Indochina reconstruction-assistance request by \$115 million was rejected on a 12-12 vote.

The committee voted at the final mark-up session to mandate priority humanitarian aid for Indochina war refugees and South Vietnamese orphans and curb U.S. aid for police training in South Vietnam.

An amendment, offered by Rep. Michael J. Harrington, D., Mass., to cut off all U.S. aid for police training around the world was rejected, 18 to 8.

Chairman Thomas E. Morgan, D., Pa., said he hopes to take the \$2.8-billion bill, about \$108 million below the President's request, to the House floor as early as next week.

Final Vote

The committee is to take its final vote tomorrow. The bill includes \$1.8 billion for military aid, including the Indochina reconstruction aid, and \$1 billion for economic assistance. The major reforms are allocation of \$718 million a year for two years to such specific poor-nation needs as food production and nutrition, and creation of a \$1-billion-a-year credit fund to boost U.S. exports to poor countries.

The committee approved, 20 to 0, an amendment offered by Rep. Charles W. Whelan Jr., R., Ohio, to set aside \$5 million for the care of South Vietnamese orphans. An amendment offered by Rep. Jonathan B. Bingham, D., N.Y., to give priority to relief for refugees and other war victims in South Vietnam, Cambodia and Laos was approved, 12 to 0.

In other activities:

● Legislation to make it illegal for Americans to offer money to any U.S. government agency to influence a foreign election was approved by the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

The bill is an outgrowth of testimony earlier this year that Harold G. Moore, the chief executive of International Telephone and Telegraph Corp., offered the Central Intelligence Agency a substantial fund to try to block the election of Salvador Allende as president of Chile in 1970.

The bill would impose a criminal penalty of up to five years in prison and a \$100,000 fine for either offering or soliciting such a contribution.

Beyond reinsurance and sent to the Senate a bill that orders continued operation of eight Public Health Service hospitals that the Nixon administration sought to close.

The emergency medical services bill, approved on a 305-111 vote, was worked out by Senate-House negotiators. The Senate had passed a \$240-million, three-year authorization and the House a \$245-million, three-year measure. The compromise is \$185 million over three years, ending June 30, 1976.

The bill would authorize grants to communities and public or private agencies operating emergency medical systems to improve their facilities and to train personnel for jobs in hospital emergency rooms and for ambulance services.

● A under-backed bill raising the present \$1.60 minimum wage to \$2.30 an hour in 14 months and extending coverage to seven million new workers hurried its first Senate barrier yesterday.

Warning that he would "impose the President to exercise his veto" if the \$2.30 measure was approved, Sen. John Tower, R., Texas, said the bill is inflationary and would only cause "disemployment" because firms would fire workers they could not afford to pay.

However, a Tower substitute boosting the minimum to only \$2.05 over a four-year period and wiping out any coverage increases was crushed by the Senate, 78 to 19.

U.S. Envoy Confirmed

WASHINGTON, July 18 (UPI).—The Senate today confirmed the nomination of Richard F. Federer, 48, a career diplomat, as U.S. Ambassador to Hungary.

Pipeline Foes Shift Battle Into House

WASHINGTON, July 18 (Reuters).—Opponents of the proposed Alaska oil pipeline, approved yesterday by the Senate, are planning to step up their campaign to block the project.

After the Senate approved the 789-mile pipeline, John Dineen, counsel for the Environmental Defense Fund, pledged that lobbying efforts would be increased to block the project.

The plan still must be approved by the House and also could face legal challenges. A leading supporter of the pipeline, Sen. Henry M. Jackson, D., Wash., conceded yesterday that court tests could block the start of its construction until beyond next spring.

Sponsors of the project say that completion of the pipeline from Alaska's Arctic region to the port of Valdez in the south would take three years to complete, which means that the earliest that oil could start flowing to the United States is late 1977 or early 1978.

Oil Companies Confident

Oil companies called the Senate approval an important step in the effort to overcome the U.S. energy shortage and expressed confidence that the House would pass similar legislation.

The oil companies, the American Petroleum Institute, said in a statement that the companies would pass about 2 million barrels of oil a day through the pipe from the estimated 10-billion-barrel reserves so far uncovered.

The Environmental Defense Fund and other conservationists won a victory in April when the Supreme Court upheld a lower court ruling barring construction of the pipeline, since the width needed for excavation along the route would exceed the legal 50-foot limit on federal rights-of-way.

The bill passed by the Senate yesterday, however, permits the pipeline company to use a wider right-of-way for construction.

Sen. Jackson, concerned about delays, said that he would introduce legislation to have the federal government take over construction of the pipeline if it is delayed beyond next June.

N. Yemen Executes Ten as Saboteurs

BEIRUT, July 18 (Reuters).—A North Yemeni court today sentenced 10 people to death for sabotage, the Iraq News Agency reported. The executions were carried out immediately.

In a dispatch from Sana'a, the agency said the court also sentenced three defendants to life imprisonment and four to terms ranging up to 13 years on similar charges. Ten were acquitted.

The 17 convictions followed the fifth group found guilty of belonging to a sabotage network. Fourteen others convicted saboteurs were executed during the last few weeks.

Indians Are Poorest Minority In U.S., Census Unit Reports

By Paul Delaney

WASHINGTON, July 18 (NYT).—A report released by the Bureau of the Census offered statistical evidence that American Indians are the poorest minority in the country.

The report showed that Indians lagged behind the rest of the nation in just about every socio-economic barometer, based on the 1970 census.

The bureau report follows a study by the U.S. Commission on Civil Rights, published in May, that concluded that Indians were worse off than any other minority. The study was made on Indians in New Mexico and Arizona, and blamed the problems on the federal government.

"This report reveals a grim picture of living conditions for American Indians in New Mexico and Arizona," the civil rights commission said.

"Few hopeful signs of positive action are portrayed," the study added.

Yesterday's census report said the median income of Indian families was \$5,832 in 1969, compared to the national median of \$9,590. Further, nearly 40 percent of the Indian population lived below the poverty level in 1969, compared to 13.7 percent of the total population.

The census report noted that in 30 metropolitan areas with at least 2,500 Indians, the median family income ranged from as low as \$2,280 in Tucson, Ariz., to more than \$10,000 in Washington, D.C., and Detroit. However, the range was lower on reservations, from \$2,500 on the Papago Reservation in Arizona to \$5,115 on the Laguna Reservation in New Mexico.

While Indians have been urged to leave the reservations and go to the cities, a civil rights commission official charged last year that such an attitude amounted to an ultimatum to Indians to "assimilate or starve."

"Assimilate or starve! This has been the choice offered the American Indian by the dominant society, a choice based on the fundamental misunderstanding of Indians, their needs and aspirations," wrote Joe Muskrat, a regional director of the commission, in the October, 1972, edition of the Civil Rights Digest, the monthly publication of the agency.

"It is why today he is the poorest of the poor—poorer than the American black, poorer than the Appalachian white."

"When it has not been genocidal, the traditional approach to the American Indian has been to seek his assimilation into the larger society, an attitude based

on feeling of cultural superiority."

The census reported the only bright spot was in education. The report showed that 95 percent of the Indians between 7 and 13 years old and over half the Indians between 14 and 17 were attending school in 1970, and the number attending college doubled between 1960 and 1970.

Indians in Washington ranked above the national averages in both median income of school years completed, 12.5, and in the proportion of high-school graduates, 66 percent. On the contrary, the median number of school years completed on the Navajo Reservation, the largest, was 4.1, and only 17 percent of the persons 25 and over finished high school.

Nationally, one-third of all Indians over 25 completed high school, compared to less than one-fifth in 1960, and median schooling was 9.8 years, the same as for blacks. The national median was 12.1 years, and 52.5 percent of the total population finished high school.

The report said that the Indian population in 1970 was 422,799, compared with 228,391 a decade earlier. Half lived on reservations.

2 Defense Chiefs Vow to Improve Forces in NATO

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—The United States and West German defense chiefs today announced a determination "to proceed with important force improvements within the framework of NATO plans."

Secretary of Defense James R. Schlesinger and West German Defense Minister Georg Leber, in a communique following extensive private talks, said that "the presence of the American forces in Europe continues to be a factor of great military and political importance."

This was the only reference to the question of maintaining American troop strength in Europe as part of the North Atlantic Treaty Organization. Sentiment is rising in Congress for a reduction in the 300,000-man U.S. force in Europe, most of it stationed in West Germany.

Mr. Schlesinger and Mr. Leber conferred at Camp David yesterday. Mr. Leber was to meet with Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's foreign policy adviser, before returning to West Germany tonight.

Turkish Farmers Urge End of Ban On Opium Poppy

ANKARA, July 18 (Reuters).—Turkish farmers are urging that the year-old ban on the growing of opium poppies be lifted because of huge losses incurred by some villages.

A report prepared by the Turkish Union of Agricultural Chambers, the farmers' leading organization, contends that despite American compensation, former poppy farmers lost about 88 million during the last 12 months.

The unpublished report is expected to be presented to the Turkish government within the next few days and, with general elections imminent, seems likely to lead to a renewed clamor to scrap the poppy ban.

U.S. officials, charging that 80 percent of illicit heroin traffic originated from Turkish opium, exerted heavy pressure to stop poppy cultivation here. To cushion the effects of the ban, the American government agreed to pay a total compensation of \$35.7 million.

The report also states that agricultural and industrial projects agreed by a Turkish-American committee have not been realized.

Iranian to Visit Moscow

MOSCOW, July 18 (AP).—Iranian Prime Minister Amir Abbas Hoveida will make an official visit to the Soviet Union in the first half of August, it was announced here today.

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River Convoy Goes Through Red Attack

PHNOM PENH, July 18 (UPI).—A convoy headed for Phnom Penh was hit by heavy Communist gunfire today but, aided by U.S. air support, continued up the Mekong River toward the Cambodian capital, field reports said.

The reports said the convoy, consisting of a tanker, an ammunition barge and three other barges, was hit by heavy fire as it reached Day Day, where many insurgents' attacks have been launched against Phnom Penh-bound supply ships.

U.S. pilots said insurgent troops fired recoilless rifles, heavy machine guns and mortars at the convoy, but the vessels slipped through and continued on.

Field reports said today there were air strikes by U.S. F-4 Phantom jets 11 miles south of the capital. The reports said six waves of planes bombed areas near Highway 3.

Soldiers near Frey Sar, 8 1/2 miles south of the capital, said that 25 government soldiers were killed and 30 wounded by accident by a government artillery barrage aimed at the rebels.

In South Vietnam, the Saigon command said, Communist forces fired Soviet-built 122-mm artillery shells into the government's Lat Khe Camp, 30 miles north of the capital, the second such attack this week.

A spokesman said four shells hit the base, wounding three soldiers and a civilian.

Conflicting Reports

SAIGON, July 18 (AP).—The South Vietnamese government said today that it had reached agreement with the Viet Cong on resuming the exchange of military and civilian prisoners, but the Viet Cong denied the report.

A South Vietnamese spokesman said the exchange would resume on Monday, after a two-month delay, and would be completed by July 28 to meet the 45-day deadline specified in a joint communiqué signed in Paris June 13.

However, a spokesman for the Viet Cong said that "no agreement has been reached" and that "the main problem is the size of the release."

Amin Calls on Aides To Get to Job on Time

KAMPALA, Uganda, July 18 (AP).—President Idi Amin has called upon his ministers and government officials to "pull their socks up" and attend to their duties more punctually.

Radio Uganda said the hunt statement followed a surprise visit to ministerial offices yesterday to find that some ministers and high-ranking officials were not on the job at 8 a.m., the official starting time.

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London, Bonn, Rome To Cooperate on Gun

BONN, July 18 (Reuters).—Britain, West Germany and Italy have agreed to cooperate in developing a new 155-millimeter anti-tank gun with a range of up to 30 kilometers, the West German Defense Ministry announced today.

A ministry press statement said the anti-tank gun would be more powerful and have a faster rate of fire than existing equipment, but would use the same ammunition. Further details of the agreement were not disclosed.

Now Maj. Gen. Patton

PORT KNOX, Ky., July 18 (AP).—Brig. Gen. George S. Patton, son of the famous World War II general, has been promoted to the rank of major general. Assistant commandant of the Armor School at Fort Knox, he has been reassigned to the U.S. Army Element, European Command, in Stuttgart, effective July 30.

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Obituaries

Jack Hawkins, 62, Epitomized Stage, Screen Idea of a Briton

LONDON, July 18 (NYT).—Jack Hawkins, 62, the British stage and film actor, died here today.

A spokesman for St. Stephen's Hospital, where the actor was admitted more than a month ago, said that the cause of death was "a secondary hemorrhage, which occurred after an operation to fit an appliance to improve his speaking voice."

Mr. Hawkins' first operation for cancer of the throat seven years ago, in which his larynx was removed, eliminated his natural voice but did not end an acting career in which he established himself as one of the most distinctive and durable supporting players in the film world.

Over a period of four decades, beginning with his first appearance on the London stage at the age of 13, the ruggedly handsome and—to American audiences, at least—thoroughly British actor appeared in more than 60 plays and nearly as many films.

He played a wide variety of roles, but most often he was cast as the solid, responsible British military man or police inspector, a reassuring image of the Royal Air Force, the army, the navy or Scotland Yard at their best.

Played Commando Leader

In "The Bridge on the River Kwai," he played the leader of the commando unit sent to blow up the bridge laboriously constructed by prisoners of the Japanese during World War II. In "The Cruel Sea," he starred as the doughty captain of a corvette in the heat of the battle of the Atlantic. In "Lawrence of Arabia," he had the role of Gen. Allenby.

Not all of his film appearances required portrayals of establishment respectability, however. In "The League of Gentlemen," he was the organizer of a gang of elegant but shady army veterans who turned to robbery. And he played an occasional heel or cad in run-of-the-mill comedy dramas.

It was early in 1966 that Mr. Hawkins' career appeared to be ended when throat cancer was found. An operation removed his larynx, but he later returned to films. He had learned to speak by using his diaphragm and stomach muscles, which served him sufficiently for delivering brief lines, when longer speaking parts were called for, another actor's voice was dubbed in.

Among his most recent films, in

all of which he spoke with dubbed voices, were "Nicholas and Alexandra," "Young Winston," "Waterloo" and "Jane Eyre."

First Appearance in 1923

Born in London on Sept. 14, 1910, Mr. Hawkins made his first appearance at the Holborn Empire Theatre in December, 1922, in a walk-on part in "Where the Rainbow Ends." Six years later, he appeared on Broadway in "Journey's End."

From then until the beginning of World War II, he appeared regularly on the London and New York stages. In 1940, he joined the Royal Welsh Fusiliers and served in India. He became a colonel in charge of the British equivalent of the USO, arranging entertainment for troops stationed in India.

He married twice. He was divorced from his first wife, actress Jessica Tandy, whom he married in 1933. They had one daughter. He married Doreen Lawrence, a former actress, in 1947 and they had two sons and a daughter.

In 1968, in recognition of his achievement in the theatrical world, he was made a commander of the Order of the British Empire.

Sir John Eilerman

LONDON, July 18 (AP).—Sir John Eilerman, 63, reputed to be Britain's richest and most publicly-shy tycoon with a fortune of more than \$1 billion, died of a heart attack yesterday.

Sir John, with a huge stake in shipping, real estate and breweries, spent at least the last 35 years avoiding publicity. Only a few photographs, perhaps three or four, ever were made of him. The last was believed to have been in 1968.

He was the son of an English shipping magnate whose ancestors came from northern Germany. But he set foot in the London headquarters of the Eilerman Lines only once, to hear the reading of the will after his father died in the mid-1930s.

When he inherited the shipping empire, real estate and some of London's glossiest society magazines, death duties whittled down the inheritance to \$18 million, or about \$76 million at the then-existing exchange rates.

This year, he was reputed to have a stake of \$100 million in the Eilerman shipping empire



Jack Hawkins

alone. Three times as much and more was invested elsewhere.

For dodging newsmen, Sir John often wore a pair of baggy trousers, an old Norfolk jacket and a dirty raincoat.

He was married once, against his parents' will, to Esther de Sola. He left no heir.

Ida Bailey Allen

NEW YORK, July 18 (NYT).—Ida Bailey Allen, 83, author of more than 50 cookbooks and other books whose sales were estimated at 20 million, died Monday in a convalescent home in Norwalk, Conn.

Mrs. Allen—in private life Mrs. Ida Chapman—had been a newspaper columnist and a food editor for magazines, had lectured widely and had broadcast her own homemaking programs on radio. Perhaps her best known work was "Ida Bailey Allen's Modern Cookbook." She recently completed a new book, "Best Loved Recipes of the American People," to be published by Doubleday this fall.

John Rolison

PARIS, July 18 (UPI).—John Rolison, 47, bureau chief and chief correspondent in Paris for the American Broadcasting Co. since 1965, died here yesterday. He had been with the network for 17 years.

Mrs. Nixon at Funeral

LOS ANGELES, July 18 (AP).—A somber Pat Nixon attended funeral services here today for her half-brother, Matthew G. Bender. With her at the rites were a sister, Mrs. Mark Renter of Los Angeles, and a brother, William Ryan of Northridge, Calif. Mr. Bender, 70, was the son of Mrs. Nixon's mother, widowed before she married Mrs. Nixon's father, William Ryan.

Oil Rig Vessel Sinks, 2 Lost In North Sea

38 Feared Dead In Philippines Storm

LOWESTOFT, England, July 18 (Reuters).—Two seamen were reported missing and believed drowned early today when their ship, the Panamanian-registered oil rig supply vessel Nordic Service, sank in the North Sea after colliding with a Finnish coaster about 40 miles east of here.

Lloyd's shipping agency named the two missing men as First Mate William Clarke and Chief Engineer Keith Murray. The Finnish ship, the 6,161-ton Finn-trader was reported on its way to Graysend with 10 survivors from the Nordic Service on board. A spokesman for the Nordic Service's owners said most of the crew were Americans.

38 Lost in Sinking

MANILA, July 18 (AP).—Three bodies have been found but 35 persons are missing following the sinking Monday of a Philippine cargo-passenger ship in stormy weather 130 miles southeast of here, the coast guard announced today.

It said 645 persons survived the sinking of the 1,700-ton Mantan.

3 Killed in Blast

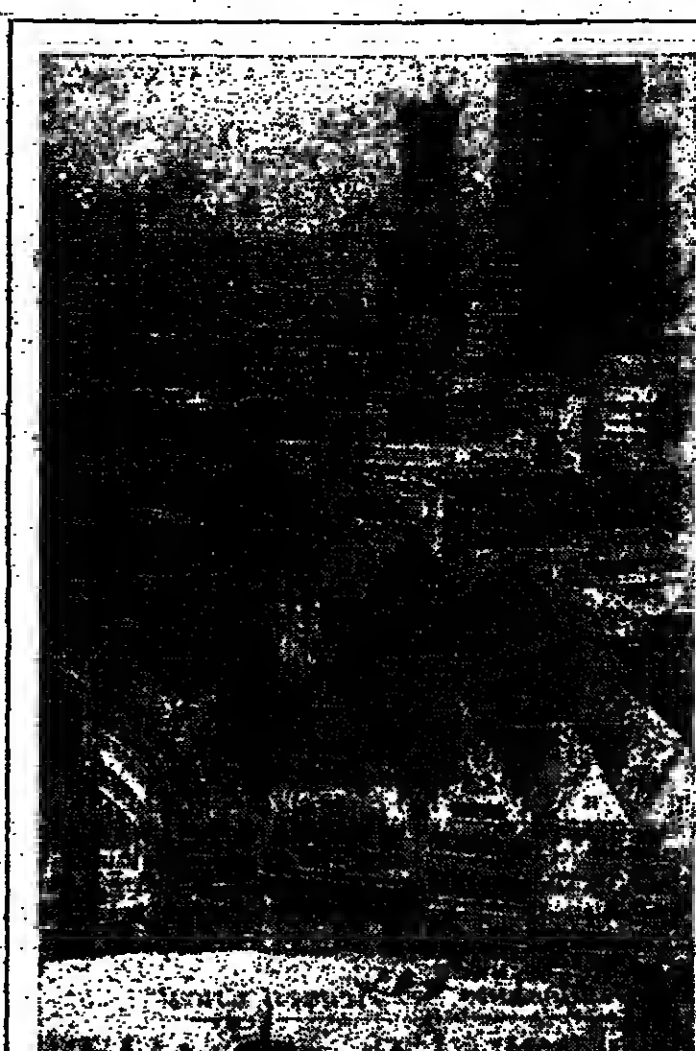
DUBLIN, July 18 (AP).—An explosion ripped through the engine room of a French trawler off the Irish coast killing two crewmen and seriously injuring a third, the police reported today. The trawler was identified as the Capitaine Quémener of La Rochelle. It was operating nine miles off the Hook Head Light-house, County Wexford, when the explosion erupted late Tuesday night.

Submarine Disabled

STAVANGER, Norway, July 18 (UPI).—The Dutch submarine Zwaardvis was towed to Stavanger today after it sprang a leak while diving at periscope depth in the North Sea yesterday, according to local newspaper reports. The engine stopped and the submarine took in about 50 tons of water before it managed to surface, it said.

Mrs. Sadat in London

LONDON, July 18 (UPI).—Mrs. Anwar Sadat, the wife of the Egyptian president, flew into London's Heathrow Airport today, for what Egyptian Embassy officials said was a "strictly private" visit.



CHANGE AND CONSTANCY—While new office blocks rise up to dominate the skyline of Frankfurt, old Frankfurt still lives, especially in the shape of the Roemer in (foreground), the Gothic-style city hall.

Recalls Eichmann Episode

Latest Israeli Move: Trying Guerrillas Kidnapped in Raid

TEL AVIV, July 18 (AP).—Israel appeared today to be taking a major new step in its war against Arab guerrillas—extending Israeli legal jurisdiction outside the borders of the Jewish state. The move recalled the kidnapping and trial of Nazi war criminal Adolf Eichmann, the only man ever executed under Israeli law.

An Israeli military court yesterday opened the surprise trial of 10 alleged Arab guerrillas, captured and brought back blindfolded in a four-day invasion of Lebanon by Israeli forces last September. Sources said it was the first time that captives from an Arab country had been prosecuted.

Israel does not consider guerrillas as prisoners of war, covered by the Geneva conventions. A Red Cross official attended the trial opening, however. At a court in the town of Lod—near the international airport where Japanese terrorists killed 26 victims in a massacre 14 months ago—the guerrillas were charged with belonging to secret organizations, possessing arms for use against Israel and receiving sabotage training.

The prosecution told the court, ruled by three officers, that the captives had been trained in Syria and Lebanon, but some had taken lessons in China. Israeli defense lawyers protested the court's right to try the men, noting that none of them lived in Israel and none of the alleged crimes were committed here.

Israel's military command and the chief military prosecutor declined to comment on the protest or on the case. With a precedent set, it appeared likely that more guerrillas captured outside the country might be brought to court, possibly including a Turkish citizen who was caught on an Israeli anti-guerrilla raid near the Lebanese port of Tripoli in February. The number of prisoners caught beyond the borders now imprisoned here was not known.

Israel Is Buying Russian Cement To Build Houses

JERUSALEM, July 18 (UPI).—The Soviet Union has agreed to deliver 100,000 tons of cement to Israel to help alleviate a housing shortage, government spokesmen said today. The deal, valued at \$3.5 million, was described as the highest between the two governments since Moscow broke off diplomatic relations during 1967 Middle East war.

Spokesmen for the Foreign Ministry and the Ministry of Commerce and Industry said that the first shipment of 30,000 tons will arrive from the Soviet Union in August aboard grain ships returning to the United States for more wheat.

Israel's housing shortage, caused by the large influx of Soviet immigrants, has been attributed, in part, to a lack of cement and other raw materials for standard stone and stucco dwellings.

Guyana Leader Gets Heavy Outland Vote

GEORGETOWN, Guyana, July 18 (AP).—Heavy support from outlying areas gave Prime Minister Forbes Burnham a comfortable 71 percent of the ballots counted last night and virtually assured his reelection to a third term. Supporters of his Marxist challenger, Cheddi Jagan, made charges of fraud and said that they would never accept the results of the election, held Monday.

Mr. Burnham had 100,000 votes, with returns from 12 electoral districts and overseas voters. Statisticians said that gave him 18 seats under the system of proportional representation. With 300,000 votes still to be counted, the prime minister's People's National Congress needed just nine more seats to retain parliamentary control.

El Al Flights to Sinai

TEL AVIV, July 18 (AP).—El Al, Israel's national airline, will begin direct flights from Europe to Sharm el Sheikh, the strategic point on the southern tip of the occupied Sinai peninsula, the transport minister said today. Flights from the United States were possible in the future, he added.

'Little Brothers,' Press Feared

Englishmen Fret Over Signs Of Encroachment on Privacy

By Richard Eder

LONDON, July 18 (NYT).—What connection is there between the Channel tunnel, the over-enthusiasm of a detective agency specializing in divorce evidence, aggressive reporters and the nationwide computerization of medical records?

All of these things, and others besides, are contributing to what might be called a national sense of encroachment. It has taken shape over the last weeks in a flurry of debates, reports and investigations about the threat to one of the Englishman's most advertised possessions: his privacy.

The disquiet has produced a suggestion by the Civil Liberties Union that newspapers' right of inquiry should be scrutinized for abuses.

It led a member of Parliament last week to argue, in the course of urging the passage of a privacy law, that the danger today came less from "big brother" than from a series of "little brothers"—computerized credit records, a trivia-seeking press and so on.

Some of the questions that have arisen—the threat to private freedom posed by computerized records, the wide use of government and commercial surveys, bugging in the various forms—are just as troubling to other countries including the United States.

KEO Unpopular

In Britain the new expressions of concern come at a time when there is a certain fretfulness over threats to national as well as individual privacy. Recent polls have shown that integration into Europe is more unpopular than it was in January.

The argument about two controversial projects—the Channel tunnel and a third London airport at Maplin, on the Essex coast—owe a great deal to worry about their effect on the environment. In the popular mind the offense to the salt flats and brown geese of Maplin is made worse by the notion that it would be done to promote European trade. And resentment of the giant trucks that pounce up through Kent is sharpened by their being French or German.

Neither of the two projects has been approved, but there is a good chance that the tunnel will be decided on this autumn, thus ending the possibility of ever again using the celebrated headline: "Pog Over Channel: Europe Cut Off."

The national uneasiness has remained in the background during the current discussions about individual privacy. The focus of the problem last week was in the House of Commons, which debated

Ulster Police Chief Resigns; Catholic Rumored Successor

BELFAST, July 18 (AP).—Northern Ireland's police chief announced his resignation today, and there were widespread reports a Roman Catholic might be appointed to succeed him.

The naming of a Catholic to head the 4,300 men of the Royal Ulster Constabulary would please the minority religious community, which always has claimed that the force is Protestant-dominated. But it would enrage militant Protestants.

Officials close to British administration William Whitelaw indicated, however, that no final decision has been made. Sir Graham Shillington, 62, said his resignation, to take effect Oct. 31, had no political motivations. "The responsibilities of a chief constable are very heavy under present conditions and I am convinced the time has come to retire," he said in a message to his men.

Saigon Rejects Viet Cong Project At Paris Session

PARIS, July 18 (AP).—The Viet Cong today presented a seven-point program that it said was aimed at ending the deadlock in talks with the South Vietnamese government, but the Saigon delegation called the proposals incomplete and unacceptable.

Nguyen Van Hieu, minister of state in the Provisional Revolutionary Government, presented the seven points, which called for immediate release of civilian prisoners, freedom of movement between zones controlled by Saigon and the Viet Cong, freedom for setting up political parties, and the right to own property.

Nguyen Van Hieu, Saigon deputy premier, said "this so-called project is only a maneuver... to avoid the fundamental problem of general elections. We do not refuse to discuss the question of democratic liberties, but we will agree to do it only in the framework of an overall solution of the Vietnamese problem."

They will meet again on July 25.

German Miners Win 9.6% Increase in Pay

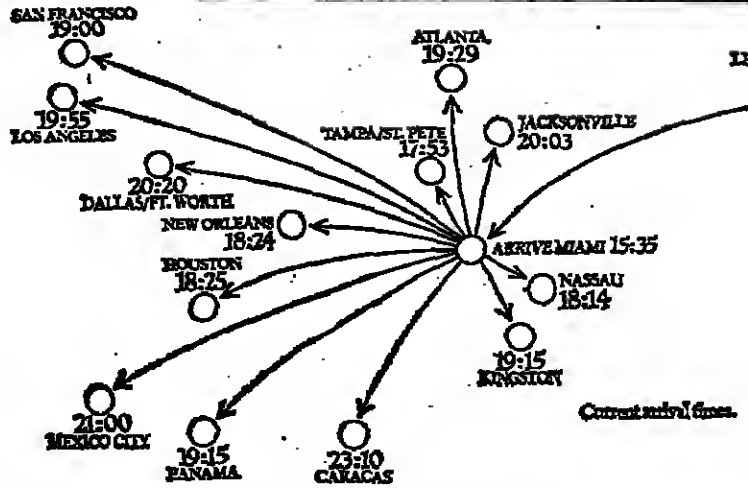
SAARBRÜCKEN, West Germany, July 18 (AP).—Some 24,000 coal miners in the Saarland state won a 9.6 percent increase, a joint statement trade union officials and management representatives said today. The contracts for the Saar miners are similar to those agreed for miners in the Ruhr area.

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Polish Gypsies Are Allowed Haven in U.S.

Group Was Shuttled Across the Atlantic

By Linda Greenhouse

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP).—An immigration judge ruled yesterday that four Gypsies from Poland were ineligible to enter the United States, but the government will make no attempt to deport them until it finds a country willing to take them in.

Immigration officials conceded that the Gypsies stay here could be prolonged almost indefinitely, since they claim to be political refugees from their native country and since Italy—where they last lived—rejected them only last week, after one of the five transatlantic flights they made in four days in their effort to gain admission to the United States.

"We are very happy and full of hope," Mrs. Hanna Horzjak, one of the four, said after the brief hearing at the immigration office here.

The family is made up of Mrs. Horzjak, her husband, Jan, and her brother Robert Kolompar, all of whom are in their twenties, and the Horzjaks' 4-year-old daughter, Agatha. The family spent the last few days sightseeing in New York.

They visited Radio City Music Hall, drove across the Kosciuszko Bridge, and enjoyed walking through the city "without being afraid that anyone would bother us, even though we possess no documents," Mrs. Horzjak said through an interpreter.

"Today we feel more free and not so afraid," Mr. Kolompar added.

The question of granting the Gypsies political asylum here as refugees was not decided at the hearing because the government is not now trying to send them back to Poland. Sol Marks, the district director of the Immigration and Naturalization Service, said that his office would first try to persuade Italy to take the Gypsies back.

Before any approach is made to Poland, he said, the four will get a full hearing on their refugee claim. If they are admitted then as refugees, they would be able to apply for permanent resident status after two years. If their claim is denied, they can appeal the decision to the Board of Immigration Appeals in Washington, the U.S. Court of Appeals here, and eventually the U.S. Supreme Court.

Caetano Rejects Possibility Of a Massacre of Africans

LONDON, July 18 (AP).—Premier Marcello Caetano said today that initial inquiries by the Portuguese governor general of Mozambique ruled out any possible massacre of blacks by Portuguese troops.

The Portuguese leader, briefly appearing before newsmen, also served notice that his country "cannot agree to the abandonment" of its African provinces—Mozambique, Angola and Guinea—where independence movements are challenging Lisbon's rule.

Mr. Caetano met with journalists in the Portuguese Embassy, which was ringed by dozens of policemen, some of them armed. Immediately afterward he was taken for a ceremonial visit to the British Museum, where 1,500 noisy demonstrators awaited him. Hundreds of police were standing by there too, guarding all entrances to the building.

Despite their watchfulness one of the demonstrators hurled a smoke bomb near Mr. Caetano's point of arrival moments after he had entered the building.

Labor unionists, leftists, museum workers, longshoremen and others were in the crowd protesting the visit that has embarrassed both the British and Portuguese governments. Mr. Caetano had come to London formally to celebrate the 600th anniversary of the British-Portuguese alliance. As things turned out he found himself at the center of protest.

Newsmen invited to question Mr. Caetano concentrated on the charges—first publicized by Catholic missionaries—that the army in Mozambique has murdered blacks suspected of helping the guerrillas.

"The Portuguese government rejects accusations of genocide or of methodical cruelty in military operations," Mr. Caetano insisted. "It vigorously denies it."

Russia, Peking Agree to Begin Direct Flights

MOSCOW, July 18 (UPI).—The Soviet Union and China have agreed to begin regular direct flights between Moscow and Peking with Soviet-built Il-61 jetliners, Tass News Agency announced.

The agreement gives China's national airline its first link between the two capitals. Aeroflot, the Soviet national airline, already flies the Moscow-Peking route with several intermediate stops. Tass did not say when the nonstop service would begin.



INDEFINITE HAVEN—Polish Gypsies, in New York yesterday after a judge ruled that they could stay in the United States until a country willing to take them is found.

Contradicts Testimony

The SDP Whip Denies Bribing SCU Man to Support Brandt

BONN, July 18 (AP).—Facing a parliamentary investigating committee, prominent government politician Karl Wienand denied today that he bribed an opposition lawmaker "to vote against his own party's line in a dramatic 1972 no-confidence vote."

Mr. Wienand, the 47-year-old chief whip of Chancellor Willy Brandt's Social Democratic party, appeared for the first time in public hearings before the nine-man, all-party Bundestag committee probing West Germany's "Steiner affair."

The scandal revolves around alleged bribery and corruption in Bonn's lower house.

Speaking in a firm voice, Mr. Wienand contradicted testimony given last week by former legislator Julius Steiner, 49, of the opposition Christian Democratic Union.

Mr. Steiner had alleged that Mr. Wienand gave him an envelope containing 50,000 marks last year as payment for abstaining from an opposition no-confidence vote April 27, 1972.

"No money was given by me to my colleague Steiner, especially not in my office, because I did not enter my office on the 27th (of April)," Mr. Wienand said.

He was referring to Mr. Steiner's description of how Mr. Wienand allegedly handed Mr. Steiner the money in a brown envelope during an alleged meeting in Mr. Wienand's Bundestag office the day of the April 27 vote.

Mr. Brandt's government narrowly survived the no-confidence vote because two opposition men abstained in the secret ballot.

Brandt Re-elected

The close outcome was doubly dramatic because Mr. Brandt's defeat would have enabled the opposition to block or delay the controversial East-West détente at a crucial phase.

Instead, the Nobel prize-winning chancellor gained parliamentary ratification weeks after ward for his Moscow and Warsaw friendship treaties and won a landslide re-election victory the following November.

Contradicting previous witnesses, Mr. Wienand gave his own version of a March 28, 1972, discussion he had with Mr. Steiner in the home of a former government lawmaker, Hans-Joachim Baechle.

Mr. Baechle had testified that Mr. Wienand then raised the "abstract" possibility that Mr. Brandt's party might assist opposition lawmakers financially if they ran into trouble with their party over their support for Mr. Brandt's treaties with the Soviet bloc.

In such cases, up to 250,000 marks might be paid or lucrative positions offered, Mr. Baechle claimed Mr. Wienand said.

But Mr. Wienand claimed today that this was a misunderstanding. In fact, the company had discussed reports then circulating that bribery allegedly was involved in the defection of several government legislators to opposition ranks.

They had speculated how much money might have been involved and, in this connection, Mr. Wienand said, he had mentioned the sum of 280,000 to 300,000 marks.

Grivas, Cyprus Rebel Leader, Is Reported Ailing

NICOSIA, July 18 (Reuters).—Gen. George Grivas, the 74-year-old Greek Cypriot underground leader, has cancer of the prostate gland and a heart ailment, informed sources said here today.

They said that Gen. Grivas was under constant medical care, and that he no longer was in control of the clandestine armed groups that he formed after his return to Cyprus from Athens in September, 1971.

Direction of Gen. Grivas's campaign against the administration of President Makarios is in the hands of his deputy, Stavros Stavrou, a former Cyprus Army major, who is known under the aliases of Syros or Atras.

President Makarios named Mr. Stavrou as Gen. Grivas's deputy for the first time at a press conference on June 29, when he said that the major had served as an intermediary between the general and himself.

At that time, the president said that he had no information on "the physical and general condition" of the general but that even if control had left his hands, Gen. Grivas still was responsible for "raids, murders and other criminal acts."

Argentine Vote Likely Sept. 2

BUENOS AIRES, July 18 (NYT).—Government sources said that the interim cabinet will set Sept. 2 as the date for presidential elections in Argentina.

The elections are necessary because Hector J. Gonzalez resigned from the presidency last Friday after 50 days in office, apparently at the insistence of his mentor, the former dictator Juan Domingo Peron, who is expected to run as a candidate in the election.

Raul Lastiri now the interim president of the country, is expected to formally announce the election date on Friday after a cabinet meeting.

Post-Coup Reports Conflict

Gen. Daud Is Said to Become President of Afghan Republic

NEW DELHI, July 18 (AP).—Reports reached here today of executions, arrests, fighting and calls for a countercoup in Afghanistan, where the brother-in-law of the king has seized power and proclaimed a republic.

Radio Kabul announced tonight that Gen. Sadr Mohammed Daud, 64, who is the cousin as well as the brother-in-law of King Mohammed Zahir Shah, was proclaimed president of the republic. The radio gave no other details of the make-up of the revolutionary government.

Yesterday's coup was carried out while the king was in Italy taking a health cure. It was reported that Afghanistan was under martial law and one of the many accounts reaching here today said 35 persons were killed in fighting yesterday.

The accounts could not be confirmed because normal communications with the capital, Kabul, were cut.

Report of Executions

A news agency, Pakistan Press International, said it learned from refugees that "Gen. Abdul Ali Shah, the army commander who was loyal to the king, and scores of other officers were executed after yesterday's revolt. The dispatch from Karachi, Pakistan, said that some religious leaders of predominantly Muslim Afghanistan had called on the people to take up arms in support of King Zahir Shah, 60."

Reports from Western diplomats in Kabul said members of the royal family and senior government officials had been placed in custody. The diplomatic reports said that armored vehicles control all roads leading to Kabul and that tanks were moving into the capital. The accounts said all Americans in Kabul were unharmed.

King Zahir Shah had ruled since 1933, when his father was assassinated.

Earlier today, Radio Kabul said the revolutionary government was successfully ruling the nation and that the army was in control.

Gen. Daud promised "genuine democracy" after setting power. He claimed that the king had fostered "a pseudo-democracy."

Telling Days

The diplomatic accounts said Gen. Daud told friends that the next two days would determine if there was going to be a countercoup.

The defense minister, Gen. Khan Mohammed, was reported in custody.

Abdul Wali, son-in-law of the king, commanded a key army

garrison in Kabul. Some of the diplomatic dispatches said he was executed, others said he was killed in the shelling of his residence, and others said he was under arrest.

Western sources in Kabul said Gen. Daud's main support came from the 15th Armored Division and a paratroop battalion. Except for the tank units, most of Afghanistan's 84,000-man armed forces were outside Kabul, the sources said.

The informants added that it appeared the coup was engineered by about 50 young officers under the leadership of Gen. Daud, who had been the premier for 10 years, until 1963.

In Washington, the State Department said the rebel government in Kabul asked for recognition. A department spokesman said the matter was under study.

King Won't Comment

ROME, July 18 (AP).—King Zahir Shah today refused to comment on reports that "scores" of officers were executed following the coup. The king remained in seclusion in the embassy here. He arrived in Rome early today from the island of Ischia.

NATO Countries Discuss Ideas for Alliance Revision

BRUSSELS, July 18 (AP).—Representatives of the 15 North Atlantic alliance countries today took up the job of giving a new shape to relations between North America and Western Europe, for the first time since their governments told them last month to have another look at ideas.

The discussion took place at a regular meeting of the North Atlantic Council, held as usual behind closed doors.

Officials said some of the representatives asked Donald Rumsfeld, the U.S. representative, some questions about the recent U.S.-Soviet agreement on nuclear weapons. They said the questions were concerned both with the effect of the agreement on European interests, and on further U.S.-Soviet negotiations. Details were not disclosed.

The officials said Mr. Rumsfeld promised to get them answers.

Re-examination of the alliance was touched off by a speech in April of Henry A. Kissinger, President Nixon's security adviser, who suggested that a new statement of principles is needed.

'Watchmen' Reject Bid by 'Watchmaker'

BESANCON, France, July 18 (AP).—The workers' committee running L'Ep. France's largest watch factory, Tuesday turned down "Mohammed the Watchmaker" and his offer to buy watches worth three million francs.

Mohammed Seatchi—the name means watchmaker—from Kuwait went to the plant offering to pay cash for some 30,000 watches. The workers took over the L'Ep concern recently after it went into voluntary bankruptcy, and have continued production, making direct sales at sharply reduced prices.

After consulting the workers, their leaders turned down Mr. Seatchi's offer. "We are not watch dealers and the workers' objective is not to deal with a trader who may afterwards sell our production at a profit," a spokesman said.

Soviet Cars Vandalized

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., July 18 (AP).—The Soviet mission to the United Nations demanded that U.S. authorities pay \$4,800 for alleged damages caused by vandals to seven automobiles belonging to the mission or its members.

India to Release POW to Pakistan; Daughter Is Dying

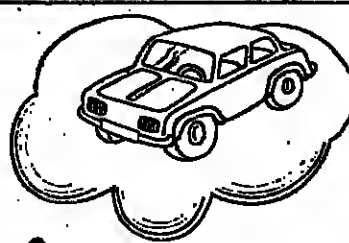
NEW DELHI, July 18 (AP).—The Indian government announced today that a Pakistani prisoner of war whose 312-year-old daughter is dying of cancer will be released on compassionate grounds.

The Defense Ministry told the International Committee of the Red Cross that Alzal Ahmed Naseem would be repatriated on Friday along with 46 Pakistani women and 154 children, and another man, who also will be released for humanitarian reasons. India has already repatriated over 2,000 Pakistanis.

In addition, at least 15 Bengali servicemen, some with families, will cross into India en route to Bangladesh, and the ICRC will receive gift parcels for some of the 90,000 Pakistani POWs still in Indian camps.

Mr. Naseem was a senior Pakistani civil servant in East Pakistan when it became independent Bangladesh at the end of the December, 1971, war. He was taken prisoner when Dacca, the capital, fell.

Nils de Uthemann, the chief Red Cross delegate in India, said the exchange will be made at Wagon Checkpoint, 250 miles northwest of New Delhi and about 20 miles from Lahore, Pakistan, Mr. Naseem's home.



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Nixon and the Tapes

Just when one begins to think that nothing essentially new or more startling could possibly be revealed about the conduct of White House business on the campaign to re-elect Mr. Nixon, another curtain is parted and yet another idiosyncrasy—if that's the word—is revealed. Now former White House aide Alexander P. Butterfield testified—with immediate confirmation by Special White House Counsel J. Fred Buzhardt—that the President, in effect, has had it in his power all these weeks to give the Senate Select Committee and the American people the most compelling sort of evidence with respect to the core of John Dean's highly charged and hotly disputed allegations about Mr. Nixon's knowledge of and involvement in the cover-up of the Watergate burglary. He has had this power, the Senate Watergate Committee was told, because he has been recording on tape every conversation in his personal offices and every presidential phone call since April 1, 1971.

To put it very simply, the essence of what Mr. Dean had to tell us about the President was his recollection of a series of conversations with Mr. Nixon concerning this whole affair. Specifically, Mr. Dean's testimony about conversations which he claims to have had with the President in September 1972, in February 1973 and in early March 1973 make it clear that either he or the President is lying about the presidential implication in and knowledge of Watergate cover-up activities prior to March 21, 1973. The President and a number of his associates have told us that Mr. Nixon had no sense of the whole thing until that date. Mr. Dean, on the other hand, implies that as early as Sept. 15, 1972, the President knew about Mr. Dean's cover-up role and that by March 13 of this year, the President was discussing a million dollars in cover-up money with great equanimity.

The public had assumed all along that essentially it was Mr. Dean's word against Mr. Nixon's with lesser figures adding depth and shading on one side or another. It was to be an almost insoluble test of credibility.

Mr. Butterfield now tells us that all conversations which have taken place in the President's presence in his White House and Executive Office Building offices have been taped automatically since 1971. According to Mr. Dean, all of the crucial conversations about which he has testified took place in those offices. So, presumably, Mr. Nixon has had it in his power in the weeks since Mr. Dean testified to sweep the boards clean of the charges which Mr. Dean has leveled against him.

Mr. Nixon has chosen not to do so. Instead, we have heard unconvincingly from a number of presidential spokesmen—Charles Colson, John Ehrlichman, Richard Moore and Sen. Hugh Scott—disputing Mr. Dean's version of events and vilifying his character, without dispelling the doubts. Why this

scatter-shot counterattack, if the President has solid ammunition at hand? Why has Mr. Nixon not moved quickly to spare his presidency and the American people from a dangerous period of uncertainty—with all the consequences that flow from it in terms of this President's capacity to govern with full effectiveness?

Surely the answer cannot lie with the sanctity, for the sake of future presidents, of executive privilege. Mr. Nixon has given ground generously on this issue with respect to the testimony of past or present aides and counselors; given the weakness of his constitutional argument, he could be as generous with respect to documents—or tapes. One answer may be that Mr. Nixon has the proof of his non-involvement but has been waiting until all the evidence was in before firing his heavy guns and putting to rest in one great broadside all doubts about himself. If the President has, in fact, been delaying in order to set up his detractors for the kill, he and the country have been paying heavily for so cynical a strategy, in terms of his own declining prestige and capacity to influence events; by way of just one example, witness Mr. Ehrlichman's recent assertion that Mr. Nixon would have vetoed three recent appropriations bills had the power of his presidency not been so sapped by Watergate. Not only could Mr. Nixon have hoped to rehabilitate and reinvigorate his government by producing his taped version of events; he would also have made it virtually impossible for future witnesses to damage him by false testimony; knowing as they would that he had hard evidence of the facts.

Another possibility is that the President felt constrained to withhold the fact of the existence of these tapes, because of the possible embarrassment to foreign potentates and emissaries who did not know their private conversations with the President were being taped. But whatever merit that argument might have had, it has none now. The word is out. And thus it seems to us that there is no good reason for the President not to proceed immediately to produce the evidence of these tapes in his own defense. It would be our hope that this evidence would settle the matter, at least insofar as the President's complicity is concerned, and permit him to get on with the business of governing with the renewed confidence of those whose support has fallen away in recent months. As we have said more than once in this space, that would be the best way out of the crisis of government that has grown up out of Watergate. The worst way out would be for the President to fail now to reinforce his unsubstantiated word with the hard evidence of the taped record. For this would only encourage the public to suspect yet a third possible reason for him to withhold the evidence—the possibility that the evidence does not in fact substantiate his case.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Need to Know

Although reports of deception by the United States military and civilian officials concerning American military activities in Indochina are by no means new, a Senate investigation of secret bombings in Cambodia is particularly pertinent at a time when Congress is moving to reassert its role in the war-making process.

Charges that documents concerning the unreported air raids in 1969 and early 1970 were deliberately falsified and destroyed by Air Force officers have already been confirmed by Gen. George S. Brown, the new Air Force chief of staff who was then commander of the Seventh Air Force in Saigon. The Pentagon has acknowledged that this "very major campaign was fully authorized" by senior military and civilian officials in Washington.

Although there may have been marginal diplomatic reasons for wanting to keep the raids secret in order to avoid embarrassment to Prince Sihanouk, the then Cambodian chief of state who is said to have given his tacit

approval, such considerations cannot justify concealing a major escalation of the war from the public and Congress. Congress must know the full, unvarnished truth about United States military activities abroad in order to exercise its constitutional responsibilities in determining where and when this country should go to war.

It is particularly appalling that civilian officials apparently encouraged military men to falsify records in clear violation of their code of honor, if not of the Uniform Code of Military Justice. Once such a dishonorable precedent has been set, how can a commander in chief be sure his own orders will be strictly followed? How can the subordination of the military to civilian authority be assured?

A Congress that is determined to preserve its prerogatives and the right of all Americans to self-government cannot tolerate secrecy and deceit, by the military or the executive or both.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Waiting for Nixon

Following the startling Butterfield statements about the existence of tape recordings that would clarify the Watergate issues, the decision is more than ever in Nixon's hands. If, as Butterfield indicated, the President has been keeping the tapes as a surprise trump card, there would be no reason not to play the trump after the premature revelation of its existence. On the other hand, the constitutional argument used to prevent secret

White House files from being used as evidence in the Watergate hearings could logically be applied as well to electronically recorded conversations. But a further refusal to permit members of Congress access to crucial evidence—evidence which is obviously available—would force the American public, despite all legalistic fencing, to draw certain conclusions about the President's guilt.

—From the Neue Zürcher Zeitung (Zurich).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

Fifty Years Ago

July 18, 1898

PARIS—Peace is not so much likely to cause riots in Spain as is the dearth of bread. Disorders have just broken out in Huelva, in Andalusia. In the early part of May the people rose at various parts all over the country. In some places the crowds were so ungovernable that the military had to fire upon them, and in many towns, mainly Linares, several were killed.

July 19, 1923

WASHINGTON—Former Secretary of the Treasury McAdoo said today that if the next Democratic convention nominates a man who commands the respect of the public, he would easily win in 1924. He said that his party had the chance of a lifetime to return to power but must not make a mistake in choosing their standard-bearer. He did not deny that his own hat was in the ring.



A Bootstrap Doctrine

By Anthony Lewis

LONDON—The President of the United States is accused of conspiratorial involvement in serious crimes. He turns out to have a large amount of physical evidence that may bear directly on the truth of the criminal charges. He announces that he is going to keep the evidence secret, that he has a right to do so because he is President.

Stated thus baldly, the proposition sounds absurd. As a matter of law or history, it is absurd. Yet when someone in the White House puts the label "executive privilege" on it, we take it seriously and assume that a long tradition lies behind the theory, so reverential have we become about the American presidency.

The tapes produced by President Nixon's surrogates practice of recording everything said in his office may or may not be telling evidence in the Watergate inquiry. One should be skeptical that there is a magic key to the truth in such complex affairs, and the authenticity of these tapes may always be questioned.

A Mystique

But the notion that there is some legal right to withhold such evidence is quite another matter. It is time, it is long past time to deflate the mystique of "executive privilege." In the sense of an absolute discretion to withhold information, hallowed by the Constitution or by a long tradition, it just isn't so.

There has been a good deal of recent scholarly research on the subject, and its conclusions are in that doubting vein. In a long paper last May, Professor Norman Dorsen of the New York University Law School and John H. P. Shattuck of the American Civil Liberties Union found the idea of letting a president deny information in his own discretion was "without basis in historical or judicial precedent or in the constitutional doctrine of separation of powers." Another scholar said the doctrine was "built upon fantasy."

In the first 100 years of the United States, no president successfully asserted a right to withhold information from Congress. The practice was overwhelmingly the other way. In the darkest days of the Civil War, Lincoln gave critics congressional committees all the military and diplomatic information they requested.

There were times when pre-

idents preferred not to disclose something to Congress. But if Congress thought the policy reasons advanced were unsound, and persisted, it prevailed. Thus, in 1792 Washington asked a House committee to withdraw its request for papers about a military disaster, but when it declined, he turned the papers over.

20-Year Practice

The idea that presidents have an absolute right to decide what they will tell Congress has developed only in the last 20 years. It was first claimed in 1954 by Attorney General Herbert Brownell Jr., in support of President Eisenhower's decision not to let subordinate government officials testify before Sen. Joseph McCarthy.

Of course there may be good reasons to keep some information confidential. For example, almost everyone would be against disclosure of unverified and defamatory investigative files. Congress has authorized many exceptions to the rule of disclosure. But it is another thing to say that the President should decide these issues on his own. Congress is an equal branch of the same government, with a right and duty of inquiry that has been exercised since its very first days. These are matters to be worked out by the two branches in terms of the public interest in particular cases, not swept aside by an empty claim of absolute presidential power.

It is no accident that the doctrine of executive privilege has flowered during the years when the power of the White House has grown. For it is an expression of power, an essential instrument in the fight by successive presidents—and especially this one—to exclude Congress from a meaningful share in the government of the United States.

The affair of the tapes shows how far the reach for presidential power has gone. President Nixon orders Secret Service officers not to testify at all about his bugging system. It is as if they worked privately for him, in a private White House. But they do not. They are paid by all Americans, in sums appropriated by Congress, to perform a public function. Their oath is to preserve the Constitution, not Richard Nixon.

No serious analyst has ever propounded a theory of executive privilege that would cover direct evidence on criminal matters. That is what is involved in these

tapes. And Congress is not, therefore, the only institution with a strong legal claim on them. There is also the special Watergate prosecutor, Archibald Cox.

Cox and his team are working inside the executive branch, so there can be no privilege based on separation of powers. More important, these prosecutors are presenting evidence before grand juries that under our system are presumptively entitled to all evidence of crime.

Just a year ago the Supreme Court rejected the press's claim of a privilege to keep sources secret from grand juries. Justice White, for the majority, spoke of the longstanding principle that "the public has a right to every man's evidence." And then, in a footnote, he cited the opinion of Chief Justice Marshall in 1807 that "in proper circumstances a subpoena could be issued to the President of the United States."

The Dangling Man

By William V. Shannon

WASHINGTON—In the Watergate catastrophe that has engulfed him, Nixon is fighting desperately against two separate but interrelated dangers. As an individual, he has to defend himself against highly detailed charges that he is guilty of obstructing justice and of other crimes. As President, he has to cope with a crisis of public confidence in his administration and the ability to govern.

The heart of Nixon's dilemma is that because of his need to protect himself as an individual against possible criminal charges, he cannot take the necessary actions as President that would end the crisis of confidence. Only he knows the exact degree of his own involvement in each of the multiple ramifications of Watergate. But, if he had no worries about personal complicity, he could indignantly denounce the former cabinet members and White House aides who betrayed his trust, open up the White House files and his own taped conversations unreservedly to the Warren Commission and special prosecutor Archibald Cox, and make a clean break with the past.

Public sympathy would go out to him as a man wronged by those he trusted, and he would be able—weakened but still very much a functioning President—to turn his attention to domestic affairs, the speculative run on the dollar, and the nation's other problems.

The Dilemma

But Nixon cannot afford a clean break with the past. He cannot denounce those former cabinet members and White House aides because one or more of them may be able to corroborate part or all of the staggering indictment leveled against him by his former counsel, John W. Dean Jr.

Repeated efforts have been made to vilify Dean and to impugn his credibility but except for minor discrepancies, his testimony stands uncontradicted.

Now that it is publicly known that tapes exist of all the disputed Nixon-Dean conversations, the President finds himself in an impossible situation. The tapes must in some way be incriminating. Otherwise, it is hard to believe

Robert G. Kaiser

From Moscow:

A dispatch that could not be printed in a Soviet

newspaper...

MOSCOW—This dispatch could not be printed in a Soviet newspaper because the official censor forbids publication of "information about the organs of Soviet censorship which discloses the character, organization and method of their work."

This is only one of a great many subjects that cannot be mentioned in the Soviet news media, according to a partial list of forbidden topics that has become available here. The list suggests the gulf that still separates East and West in this era of détente.

The censor forbids reports on prison, on low morale in the army, on the activity of the secret police, on the amount of crime in Soviet society, on accusations made by foreign states or statesmen against the Soviet Union.

It is against the rules to report on "the number of fires and their victims," or "the number of ill-literate people," or "the correlation between the cost price of services for foreign tourists in the U.S.S.R. and the selling price of tourist trips to the U.S.S.R."

The list goes from issues of state—no reporting is allowed on the movements or stopovers of members of the ruling Politburo—to issues of entertainment and sports. For instance, there can be no stories about the rates of pay for sportsmen, about the money prizes for sportsmen for good results in sport, (or) about the financing, upkeep and staff of teams. (On the Soviet Union, all athletes are considered amateurs.)

A Compilation

For a regular reader of the Soviet press, this list provides no new information. It is merely a compilation of many of the subjects that are never mentioned in the papers here.

Soviet journalists accept censorship of this kind without evident discomfort. They regard themselves as propagandists—a word that has no negative connotation in modern Russia—whose job is to support, and sometimes to improve, the status quo.

Bad news makes bad propaganda, so it seldom appears in the papers here. Airplane crashes aren't reported, unless foreigners are among the victims. Floods, earthquakes and other natural disasters also pass unnoticed in the media here.

The "other forbidden" items on this list cover aspects of Soviet life that the regime regards as private, not the business of any foreigner, and often not the business of ordinary Soviet citizens either.

A failure to report some of these things openly does not mean they are kept secret. Any visitor to this country can easily dis-

cover, for example, that he is paying about \$20 for a hotel room that would cost a Soviet citizen no more than three rubles—four dollars at the official exchange rate.

The Soviets believe in washing dirty linen in complete privacy in most instances. Thus, the censor forbids stories on "the number of uncared-for children" and "the number of people engaged in vagrancy or begging."

Stories on "the number of drug addicts" in cities or regions, or in the country, are forbidden. So are reports on "illness in the population from cholera and plague (even isolated cases)." No news, please, about "occupational injuries."

The rules reflect official caution. They ban any story about "new methods and means of treating and early diagnosing of malignant tumors in human without permission of the Ministry of Health."

A Soviet journalist once told an American colleague that a story about a possible new cancer cure in Pravda could cause tumult in the populace, because Soviet readers are not used to the stream of optimistic—if unfounded—forecasts of Western doctors and scientists.

And, Naturally

Not surprisingly, the censor regards military topics as sensitive. He forbids stories about "the export to foreign countries of arms ammunition, military technology..." There can be no reports or foreigners' receiving military training in the Soviet Union, or about Soviet military mission abroad. No stories are allowed about bad morale in the ranks, bad relations between officers and men, or "large-scale dissatisfaction among (military) personnel provoked by dissatisfaction with material conditions and the feeding of the men."

The censor rules out stories or prisons, prison camps, juvenile trials and many related matters. National pride is protected by bans on stories concerning economic credits the Soviet Union receives from foreigners. The censor also bans specific reports on Soviet foreign aid. The national and local budgets, the buying power of the ruble compared to foreign currencies and other economic information are not allowed.

If a Soviet citizen would like to try to learn something about these subjects from foreign radio stations, the local press can't help him. The censor specifically prohibits "information about the availability of radio stations of foreign states in the territory of the U.S.S.R."

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London	11.00 am	1.35 pm
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Munich	9.55 am	3.10 pm
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Rome	11.00 am	2.05 pm
	2.40 pm	7.25 pm
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Other regular flights to New York:

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	10.15 am	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
Brussels	2.00 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
	4.45 pm	Fr & Su	7.55 pm
Bucharest	9.05 am	Mo/Th	5.10 pm
Düsseldorf	12.25 pm	Daily except Fr & Su	5.10 pm
Glasgow	3.45 pm	Daily (707)	6.00 pm
Keflavik	4.55 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Moscow	2.30 pm	Fr/Su	7.55 pm
Nice	10.45 am	Fr/Su	6.45 pm
	8.40 am	Tu	4.00 pm
Oslo	1.05 pm	Tu/Fr/Su	6.00 pm
	11.45 am	Mo/Th	6.00 pm
	1.20 pm	We	6.00 pm
Paris	11.40 am	Daily (707)	2.55 pm
Prague	11.30 am	We/Sa	4.55 pm
Shannon	3.00 pm	Daily except Tu	4.55 pm
	3.00 pm	Tu	7.00 pm
Stockholm	11.45 am	We	6.00 pm
	12.45 pm	Sa	6.00 pm
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Los Angeles (747)	Paris	10.00 am	3.35 pm
Minneapolis**	London	10.40 am	3.43 pm
New Orleans*	London	11.30 am	6.12 pm
Philadelphia	Amsterdam	11.30 am	4.35 pm

TO	FROM	LEAVE	ARRIVE
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Philadelphia	Rome	10.05 am	3.00 pm
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San Francisco (747)	Paris	10.00 am	6.20 pm
San Francisco	London	5.45 pm	10.45 pm
Seattle (747)	London	5.45 pm	7.15 pm
Washington (747)	London	11.30 am	2.40 pm
Washington	Frankfurt	11.20 am	3.25 pm
Washington	Berlin	9.00 am	3.25 pm

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The Bygone Splendor Of a Matinee Idol

By Hebe Dorsey

ROME (UPI)—Valentino has come a long way from his native Voghera, a small town near Milan. In a starless world, the handsome, forthright Roman designer lives in the bygone opulent splendor of a madhouse. He has a house in Rome, another in Capri, an apartment in New York and is looking for a place in Paris.

The house he bought a year ago at Quarto Miglia, between Via Appia Antica and Via Pignatelli, is loaded with lavish touches—oceanic bath mats on black marble and teak lettings floors, wolf rugs on white and gray marble, a rare collection of cloisonné pieces, two pink flamingos floating on an artificial lake, a white, vaulted movie room and last, but not least, an Indian boudoir adjoining his bathroom.

"It's really a very simple case," Valentino says, referring to his Roman country house with an acre of rolling gardens. "I changed the whole inside, but outside, I changed only the windows to make for a better proportioned facade. The color (mustard with green shutters) is my own idea. All the other houses on the Via Appia are usually dark pink."

Inside, Valentino, with the help of architect Enzo Mongiardino, decided he wanted to break up the length of his living room ("so it wouldn't be too tri-lin") by building huge columns to convey the idea of a Roman amphitheater. Then, to cut up the geometric effect of the columns, he put in a triangular Russian fireplace.

"All the colors in the living room," Valentino said, "come from the Picasso" which stands on an easel and whose green matches that of the settees.

Oriental Touch

Valentino has been to the Orient and it shows. The general feeling is a mixture of Indian, Chinese, Japanese and Japanese with a touch of Brighton Pavilion chinoiserie. Despite the opulence of the place, it has a highly personal atmosphere and serenity about it.

The white marble floor foyer is decorated with two huge Indian chairs, made entirely of sea shells. "Modern," Valentino said, "I bought them in London."

What looks like a metallic wallpaper is really an Indian paisley pattern stenciled directly on the walls. Upstairs, the U-shaped gallery frames a winter garden. Its walls are lined with 16th-century Chinese screens.

Apart from his painting collection, which includes works by Picasso, Chagall, Miro, Fontana and George Segal, the most important piece in Valentino's house is a huge 16th-century Italian secretary inlaid with lapis lazuli, cornelian, marble and jade. This is his favorite room, the library which is all white except for a couple of Botero paintings.

Botero is a Colombian artist who paints exceedingly fat people in a funny, naive manner. The champagne silk on the walls is handpainted with tiny white palm trees.

Two Tables

The dining room is green, its terracotta floor painted to look like malachite. Instead of one big table, Valentino has two round ones nested into two corner banquettes. The walls are solid mirrors trellised with dark wood. Tall, gold palm trees stand on each side of the door. Valentino explains his affinity for the Orient "because, for a man who lives alone, it's the best, most comfortable decor. One could go too fancy, you know."

The movie room is a delight. Designed by Renzo Mongiardino, it has fresh looking bamboo furniture, lamps and rugs. The walls are decorated with a tangerine print that comes from his decoration shop. Valentino, 39, on Via Condotti. The full-size screen comes down by pressing a button. The walls of the adjoining game room are also papered with a cool, rattan pattern.

MOVIES IN JAPAN

From 1897 to the Present's Best and Worst

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

TOKYO (UPI)—Although the first Japanese film was made in 1897 and Tokyo had a permanent motion picture theater by 1903, when movies in the West were still a sideshow attraction, it was not until 1961 that the Japanese movie secured a passage to the Occident with Akira Kurosawa's "Rashomon."

At the 1961 Venice Film Festival, "Rashomon" not only got the major award, but also attracted worldwide attention. As though to confound skeptics who suspected that this triumph was a fluke, a whole series of Kurosawa films followed: "The Throne of Blood," "Red Beard," "The Seven Samurai" (remade in Hollywood as "The Magnificent Seven") and his bizarre adaptation of "The Idiot," Dostoevsky's "The Idiot" and Gorki's "Lower Depths."

With these and still others, Kurosawa established himself as one of the great contemporary directors. As he works slowly and meticulously and as his production costs are high, producers have not always been eager for his services. He attempted suicide a year ago, but, now, fully recovered, he is to go to the Soviet Union to film "At Usuri," a novel by the Russian author Vladimir Arseniev.

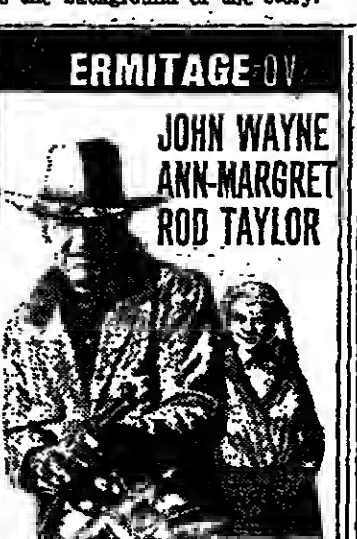
Kurosawa is the foremost Japanese filmmaker but he by no means stands alone. Since the 1951 breakthrough, we have come to know the work of such distinguished colleagues: Kenji Mizoguchi, Ryoichi Ichikawa, Kaneto Shindo, the late Yasujiro Ozu, Teinosuke Kinugasa (whose extraordinary "Gate of Hell" won another Venice festival prize), Shiro Toyoda (who made that mercurial satire, "A Cat, Shoes and Two Women"), Hiroshi Teshigahara and Nagisa Oshima, among others.

Oshima, whose "Ceremony" was recently seen in Paris, has taken a temporary leave from movie-making to write an autobiography, "The Enterprise of the Reconstruction of My Japanese Spirit." As he is only 40, it seems a bit early for memoirs. "The book is not really autobiography," he said, "but reflections on experience. However, it may serve as Volume I of the life story I shall probably write at 60."

Susuma Hani has also left the movies—for television. He has just returned from filming a report on the United States, for Tokyo TV.

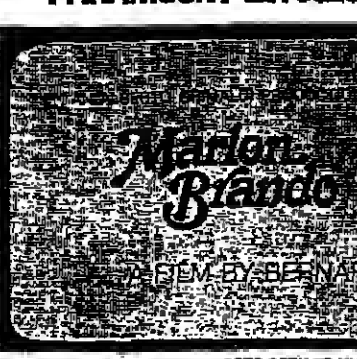
Yoshida Yoshida's "Coup d'Etat" has its premiere in Tokyo this week. The scenario follows the thought of a political philosopher who is considered to have been the instigator of an abortive 1938 coup d'etat. Ikki Kikuchi, the man who inspired officers to try to seize power, was at the time in his fifties and had withdrawn from political movements. A character full of contradictions, he was author of the "Plan for the Reconstruction of Japan," a revolutionary work which wanted to preserve the absolute power of the emperor while, at the same time, changing the government by force. He was condemned to death after the plot failed.

Yoshida's film is a gripping drama in a semi-documentary style. Though its scenes are set in Tokyo, the film was shot entirely in Kyoto, where Yoshida found, in an abandoned army building, the bleak severity that is the background of the story.



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FORBIDDEN TO UNDER 15 YEARS OLD



Designer Valentino
... long way from home.

Valentino sleeps in what else, but a four-poster bed, with columns of twisted bamboo. A beige corner settee is covered with fur pillows, a mink lap rug here, a fox one there, while pictures of Jacqueline Onassis, Elizabeth Taylor, Princess Margaret and Salma Hayek dot the living room. Audrey Hepburn, framed in silver, is by his bedside, next to pictures of his father and mother.

The stack of books on his table is topped by Leo Baeke's "The Matinee Idols."

LONDON (UPI)—That international figure of fun, the American tourist abroad—guidebook in one hand, timetable in the other—has found a true friend: Prof. George G. Williams of Rice University. It might be argued that what the tourist really needs is another hand, rather than another guidebook. But Prof. Williams' "Guide to Literary London," just published here by Batsford, is a guidebook with a difference.

What Prof. Williams has done is to combine in one volume the kind of data you would be likely to find in half-a-dozen London guidebooks, put together along geographical, historical, architectural, theatrical, political, journalistic, or literary lines. The genesis of the book dates from 1968, when Prof. Williams, who teaches English at Rice, first visited London with a literary pilgrimage in mind. Finding no single volume that contained the kind of detailed information he wanted, he decided to produce one. On subsequent field trips to London, Prof. Williams and his wife were out several pairs of shoes as they crisscrossed this immense metropolis in quest of

material. Seeing no point in merely duplicating the data that were already in print, they armed themselves with maps and street guides and went to work like house-to-house canvassers.

The Yield

The yield included, perhaps, more than you might want to know about Kenneth Tynan and John Osborne, as contrasted with Dickens and Swift, but it is all there. The book is organized somewhat like an extremely well-researched restaurant guide and divided into three main geographical sections. These are labeled "Best Tours," "Excellent Tours," and "Good Tours." A typical three-star tour is No. 6—the Strand and Fleet Street. The section is prefaced by an easy-to-read map, resembling a subway diagram, and a list of the district's alumni: from Joseph Addison to Wyndham de Wore, with intermediate stops for Barre, Emerson, Keats, Voltaire, Mark Twain and E. G. Wells, among many others. We discover that Herman Melville, Heinrich Heine and Benjamin Franklin lived in the same block on Craven Street near the Strand (but not at the same time).

IRVING MARDER

A Guide to a Literary Ramble in London

You don't have to be dead, though, to get into Prof. Williams' book. Take Tour 16, for instance; Charles East, who died in 1890, but Eric Ambler was living at No. 16 Pelham Crescent as recently as "the 1960s."

Open the book at random and what do you find? With luck, Tour 7—"Tomb of Court and Vicinity," the quarter between Fleet Street and the Thames, where—more noticeably perhaps than in any other part of London—the clock seems to have stopped at least two centuries ago. James Boswell, John Buchan, Samuel Butler, Disraeli, Donne, Samuel Johnson, Joe Miller, Rossetti, Swift, Yeats—the great ghosts come thronging in. We are in the hands of Prof. Williams. ... Continue along Theobalds Road two blocks to Gray's Inn Road. ... In a building composing the gatehouse, Jacob Tonson (1656-1736), bookseller who published most of the famous works of Addison, Steele, Pope and Dryden, had his business from about 1688 to 1713. Forty years later, the shop was owned by Osborne, the bookseller, whom

Johnson immortalized by knocking down.

The obvious danger to a tourist equipped with the Williams guide is that, once entered into the maze of Westminster, Covent Garden or Bloomsbury and following with glad cries professor's lead from Virginia Woolf's to Roger Fry's to E. Forster's, he will never catch the boat train. Still, the distance covered in the tour, Prof. Williams says cheerily in his introduction, are "not so long as the out any healthy tourist. The longest tour could be covered in less than an hour of steady walking. ... The tours won't exhaust you; they will stimulate you physically as well as intellectually and spiritually."

And how else could you figure out what to do with yourself in the city? In the Guide, in the hands of Prof. Williams, the clock seems to have stopped at least two centuries ago. James Boswell, John Buchan, Samuel Butler, Disraeli, Donne, Samuel Johnson, Joe Miller, Rossetti, Swift, Yeats—the great ghosts come thronging in. We are in the hands of Prof. Williams. ... Continue along Theobalds Road two blocks to Gray's Inn Road. ... In a building composing the gatehouse, Jacob Tonson (1656-1736), bookseller who published most of the famous works of Addison, Steele, Pope and Dryden, had his business from about 1688 to 1713. Forty years later, the shop was owned by Osborne, the bookseller, whom



Renzo Mongiardino in "Coup d'Etat."

afterwards is troubled by his conscience.

Another project of the same producer, Ryo Yasuoka, is a Japanese-Soviet production, frankly modeled after the American "Love Story." It is to be co-

directed by the Japanese Ken Yoshida and the Russian Alexander Mita. Its scenario comes from a Tokyo ballerina who visits Moscow to study at the Bolshoi and there falls in love with a Soviet sculptor. They are blissfully happy until she is stricken with a fatal malady—the mother had been exposed to atomic fallout at Hiroshima before giving birth. The film, significantly enough, will be "Moscow, My Love."

MUSIC IN ROME

Without the Emphasis on Elephants

By William Weaver

ROME (UPI)—No one can complain about lack of music during the Roman summer. While the opera continues its legendary "Aida" at the Teatro di Caracalla, and the Santa Cecilia Orchestra gives its popular outdoor concert, a host of other musical organizations has sprung up, offering less standard fare.

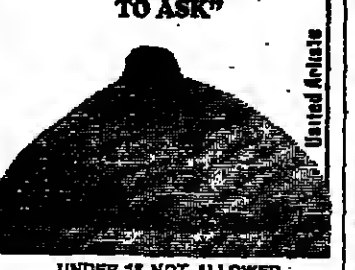
A typical concert this week was given by members of the Rome Festival Orchestra in the lovely Sala Borromini. Despite

New 'Oscar' Head

HOLLYWOOD, July 18 (UPI).—Producers Walter Mirisch has been elected president of the Academy of Motion Picture Arts and Sciences, which hands out Oscars. He succeeds Daniel T. Radash.

In English
TRIUMPHÉ PARAMOUNT DEON
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"EVERYTHING
YOU ALWAYS
WANTED TO
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AFRAID
TO ASK"



UNDER 15 NOT ALLOWED

PARAMOUNT ELYSEES STUDIO GALANDE
Miro St. Michel



FORBIDDEN TO UNDER 15 YEARS OLD

its name, the orchestra is American and is composed almost entirely of students, housed for the summer in an English school here. These young Americans study with American and Italian teachers, and—several evenings a week—give orchestral or chamber music concerts, admission free, at which both students and their distinguished teachers perform.

The concert I heard began with a Vivaldi concerto for two violins, deftly conducted by Elio Marini (the director of the school), with Raymond and Susan Sidoti as the skilled soloists. This work was followed by a rarity, the Cherubini Second Sonata for French Horn and Strings. The chamber group was conducted by the famous French-horn player James Stagliano, whose remarkable 20-year-old student Kay McCallister displayed her exceptional gift in this difficult, rewarding work. Mr. Stagliano then put down his baton and picked up his horn to accompany Jeanette Ferrel in a winning performance of Schubert's "Auf dem Strom."

Brass Players

If the first part of the evening showed off the young string players of the orchestra, the second part gave some fine brass players a chance to show off. Particularly impressive were James Richardson and Chris Yous, trumpets; Mark Elmann, trombone; and Rodney Lombardi, saxophone. This part of the concert was, according to the program outside the hall, "Musica Americana," which translated means jazz. In pieces like Lalo Shiffrin's "The Web" and Art

Dedrick's "Soul Food," the young players—and their engaging leader Leonard Goldberg—really let go, and the charming little baroque hall resounded joyously. Some of the Italian members of the audience, including a group of old ladies from the neighborhood, seemed a little jittered at first, but they soon succumbed to the enthusiasm, the freshness, and the musicality of the program.

Americans seem to dominate the Roman musical summer. The Juilliard Orchestra played the other night under Peter Maas, in the Basilica of Maxentius; a group called America's Youth in Concert is performing sacred music in the Lateran; and the inventive and successful Association Musicale Romana, headed by the American musician and Roman resident Miles Morgan, is sponsoring a series of serenades in the cloisters of various Roman churches. In other words, it isn't all "Aida" here nowadays; there is plenty of music without elephants, too.

U.S. Delta Queen May Be Reprised

WASHINGTON, July 18 (AP).—The House yesterday approved a five-year exemption for the steamboat Delta Queen from a marine safety law which would have retired it as a fire risk. The Delta Queen, mostly made of wood, was built in the 1920s and is so popular that it carries an average of 90 percent of its capacity of 180 passengers, its owners say. The House bill, approved by voice vote, now goes to the Senate.

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gently beneath a
Caribbean moon...



It's Tia Maria,
the coffee liqueur.

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with Rudolf Nurevov
and alternately Natalia Makarova (on July 20th,
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امكان الازدواج

Australia Cuts Tariffs 25% to Halt Inflation

Prices There Rising At 13% Annual Rate

CANBERRA, Australia, July 18 (AP).—Australia will make an immediate 25 percent reduction in all tariffs in a move to counter inflation, Prime Minister Gough Whitlam and Overseas Trade Minister James Cairns, announced today.

Mr. Whitlam said the aim is to restrain price increases by increased competition and by stimulating in the short run a sufficiently large inflow of extra imports to help meet the pressing demand.

He said the tariff changes will have a direct impact on import prices of about the same effect as a revaluation of the Australian dollar of slightly less than 6 percent.

The move follows the release of the latest consumer price index figures, which put the inflation rate for the June quarter at 2.3 percent, the highest quarterly rise for 21 years. Inflation on an annual basis is running about 13 percent a year.

Government officials said that the measure, one of the most drastic fiscal moves ever undertaken by the Australian government, would mean long-term changes in domestic industry.

The government will allocate \$25 million to assist industries to adjust, to re-train affected employees and to provide special unemployment relief.

Phoenix '72 Loss Erases Dividend

HAMBURG, July 18 (AP-DJ).—Phoenix Gummiwerke had a loss of 7.88 million deutsche marks in 1972, compared with a profit of 7.96 million DM in 1971, the rubber and tire company reported today.

Because of the loss, the company decided not to propose a dividend to the annual meeting set for Aug. 29. For 1971, Phoenix paid 8 DM a share.

Sales last year declined 2.8 percent to 515 million DM.

Chairman Peter Weinlig said that in the coming years, Phoenix will streamline its production, cut non-profitable products and introduce more profitable ones.

The change from conventional to radial ply and steel cord tires as well as general cost rises were cited as the main reasons for Phoenix's sales and profit decline in 1972.

By the end of 1974, Mr. Weinlig said, radials will account for 85 to 90 percent of Phoenix's output, compared with about 50 percent currently.

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

New North Sea Oil Strike

A consortium of U.S. and U.K. firms reports making a new North Sea strike northeast of the Shetland Islands off the tip of Scotland that sources said could be a major discovery. Signal Oil & Gas, operator for the group, says the strike was only two miles east of an earlier find and lay close to the sizable Shell-Eso Dunit and Brent fields. Preliminary reports have indicated the whole area, including the Shell-Eso and Signal strikes, could yield 100,000 barrels of oil a day. The proximity of the three fields could mean the two groups may link up in a joint production operation and pump the oil by pipeline to a terminal on the Shetlands, industry sources speculate. Signal says the combined rate of flow from the test holes in the new strike was more than 8,000 barrels a day. However, it stresses that other test wells to chart the extent of the field will have to be drilled. In addition to Signal, the consortium includes Union Pacific Co., United Gasco Oil & Gas of Canada, Trivent Co. and Charterhouse Securities of Britain.

U.K. Firms Eye U.S. Takeovers

Equity Enterprises of Britain intends to take a tender offer for 10 percent of the common stock of Russels Inc. at \$5 a share. Russels, quoted on the American Stock Exchange, produces plywood and leases and sells new and used heavy construction, road-building and industrial equipment. The transaction would be worth about \$7.4 million. The British firm says Russels's management and principal shareholders have expressed interest in tendering their shares but a binding agreement has not yet been reached. Equity Enterprises, an investment company, says it may also provide financing to Russels of up to \$6 million in exchange for a note or similar securities convertible into Russels common stock at \$3 a share. In New York, it was reported that a British retailer is considering making a tender offer for Alexander's, Inc. shares. Milton E. Merenstein, chairman of the retail chain, said, "I am indirectly advised that a U.K. diversified retail store chain may be giving consideration to making a tender offer for shares of Alexander's. It is not possible at this time to predict whether a tender offer will be made since no price has been presented by the chain and it has not filed forms required by the Securities and Exchange Commission for such a move." He did not name the British firm.

Courtaulds Expects Higher Profit
Courtaulds Ltd. expects pre-tax profit in the six months ending Sept. 30 to approach \$20 million, up from about \$22 million a year earlier, Lord Kearton, chairman, told the annual meeting that the outlook for the year ending March 31 is "particularly uncertain" due to government controls, currency uncertainties and some shortages of various raw materials. He said the company plans a major capital spending program of over \$200 million in the next three to four years. Capital spending in fiscal 1972 was about \$28 million. He said Courtaulds has net cash availability of about \$100 million. Courtaulds, a fibers and textiles company, aims in the next few years to see pre-tax profit exceeding \$100 million, with sales expanding to more than \$1 billion a year.

VW's U.S. Plant Decision Not Near

A decision on possible construction of a U.S. assembly plant by Volkswagenwerk is not imminent. A company spokesman said VW is still in the midst of a cost-comparison study. Noting the highly unstable dollar situation on foreign exchange markets, the spokesman emphasized that "this temporary situation cannot form a basis for a Volkswagen decision" on any possible U.S. plants. The spokesman said he does not expect any decision before the end of the year, after the foreign exchange situation has stabilized.

Quarrels Slow Preparatory Trade Talks

GENEVA, July 18 (AP-DJ).—Preparations for the Nixon round of multilateral trade negotiations, scheduled to open in Tokyo on Sept. 12, are almost paralyzed by major disagreements between the United States and the Common Market on one part and between rich and poor countries on the other.

Observers do not think that the Tokyo meeting may be canceled, but they say that two weeks of preparatory talks, held here under the auspices of the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade (GATT), have made plain that views on key issues remain wide apart.

GATT director-general Olivier Long last week submitted a revised version of his draft of the report for the Tokyo meeting which reveals that practically no progress has been made since the preparatory meeting began July 2, attended by some 60 countries.

The United States and the EEC are divided on techniques and scope of tariff reductions, on ways of negotiating on agriculture, and on which non-tariff barriers should be dealt with in the negotiations. They also differ on ways to improve the safeguard system.

On agriculture, the EEC has suggested special arrangements might be applied for products of special interest to developing countries. But this is opposed by Washington, which proposes that tropical products be given priority

attention but insists that negotiations should phase out preferential arrangements at present in force between the EEC and associated developing countries. The EEC and the United States also continue to differ on participation of developing countries in the trade talks. The EEC agrees that they should be able to take part without strings; Washington maintains they should give a prior undertaking to join GATT if the negotiations are successfully concluded.

Rich and poor are divided on the objectives and the principles of the negotiations. Rich coun-

tries have conceded that the negotiations should aim to secure additional benefits for developing countries' trade so as to achieve a substantial increase in their foreign exchange earnings, a diversification of their exports and an acceleration of the rate of growth of their trade. This does not go far enough for the third world.

Developing countries want the negotiations to aim at new international division of labor, an increased share in world trade, a substantial improvement in access for their products, a larger share of markets of developed countries, and stable, equitable and remunerative prices for their exports.

They also want concessions on a preferential basis and a substantial improvement in the generalized scheme of tariff preferences applied by most developed countries to some of their exports. Rich countries have rejected the idea of giving preferential concessions to the developing countries and refuse to negotiate the generalized scheme of preferences inside the GATT framework.

In the area of non-tariff barriers, developed countries have also refused preferential treatment for developing countries, but have agreed that quantitative restrictions of imports should be delayed or removed on a priority basis. But they have not agreed on a timetable.

More U.S. Banks Raise Prime Rate

NEW YORK, July 18 (AP).—Several major banks announced today they were raising their prime lending rates for their largest corporate customers to 8 1/2 percent, matching the record level of 1969-1970.

Among the banks announcing a quarter-point increase were Chemical Bank, Manufacturers Hanover, Marine Midland, First Pennsylvania and First National Bank of Boston.

The announcements came two days after the First National Bank of Chicago became the first commercial bank to take the step to 8 1/2 percent.

NYSE Gains As Earnings Rise Sharply

Dow Index Adds 7.37 Amid Moderate Trade

By Douglas W. Cray
NEW YORK, July 18 (NYT).—Prices moved higher today on the New York Stock Exchange in moderately active trading as investors appeared to respond to a spate of strong second-quarter earnings reports.

Without the specifics of Phase 4, unveiled after the market closed, as a guide traders were in a bargain-hunting mood as the market registered its third straight advance.

At the close, the Dow Jones industrial average stood at 905.40, up 7.37. Volume fell off slightly from yesterday's level of 18.75 million shares to 17.62 million. Brumfield was the day's volume leader with a turnover of 420,000 shares and closed at 18 1/2, down 1 1/2.

Oil industry issues were mostly lower. Atlantic Richfield fell 1 3/8 to 82 1/8. Indiana Standard lost 1 at 82 3/4. California Standard was off 1 1/8 at 68 5/8. Exxon lost 1 1/8 at 92 5/8. Shell was down 5/8 at 50. Texaco was off 3/4 at 31 3/4. Gulf was down 1/8 at 2 5/8 and Mobil at 60 1/4 was down 1/4. All eight were charged by the Federal Trade Commission yesterday with illegally monopolizing the refining of crude oil.

Mesta Machine advanced 1 7/8 to 17 1/2; the company resumed dividends with a 20-cent payout. Bausch & Lomb was ahead 1 1/2 at 25 1/4 after reporting higher second-quarter profit.

Gold dropped as the price of gold in London dipped. ASA fell 3 1/4 to 49 5/8. Campbell Red Lake was down 1 7/8 to 63 3/4. Dome Mines lost 1 to 95 1/4. Prices on the American Stock Exchange advanced with the index rising 0.12 to 22.98. Syntex picked up 1 1/2 to 95 1/2. Fidelity-Dos Moines Steel 2 5/8 to 42 1/4. Bowman Instrument 2 3/8 to 32 1/2 and Tiffany Industries 1 5/8 to 6 3/4.

In the over-the-counter market, the NASDAQ index of industrial shares rose 1.48 to 98.10. In the bond market, government bonds drifted lower in very quiet trading. Dealers said investors were holding off ahead of the Phase-4 announcement.

Corporate bonds were quietly firm.

Fed Says It Is Supporting Dollar

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, July 18 (WFP).—The United States confirmed today what had been widely reported in financial markets: It has been active in the exchange markets to support the dollar since July 10.

A statement by Treasury Secretary George F. Shultz and Federal Reserve chairman Arthur F. Burns added that "active intervention" could continue in whatever amounts and at whatever times the government considers "appropriate for maintaining orderly market conditions."

The decision to intervene was made after consultations with other major governments at a meeting in Basel July 7-8.

Other nations, especially West Germany, will join in the operation and the "risks" will be shared.

Operations Began In N.Y. July 10

Fed officials have been pressing for a decision to back up the dollar, fearing that a continued sharp decline could shake the whole international economic system.

The Treasury has been resisting such a commitment, insisting that the dollar is in reality undervalued, and that as soon as speculators and others gave a reasonable appraisal of the situation, the dollar might come up of its own accord.

But the dollar price has steadily eroded in world markets, to the point where Treasury officials began to share the worries at the Fed.

There is no information as to the amounts of the intervention, but officials here who have been pressing for intervention have said privately that only a massive support operation would work.

The growing concern here about the depreciating dollar is summarized this way in unofficial but well-informed quarters:

• A further decline, making U.S. goods attractive to overseas buyers, drains off necessary domestic supplies and thus exacerbates the problem of domestic inflation. A prime example is food, where Washington has had to resort to export controls to combat shortages that drove prices up.

• The view that foreign governments would have no choice except to support the dollar on their own or risk giving a competitive edge to U.S. goods is being reconsidered. Instead, other countries seem less concerned about appreciation of their own currencies.

• Given a lack of confidence in the dollar, a chronic slide could destroy faith in all currencies, and lead to an international crisis comparable to the 1930s.

The dollar had staged an initial recovery on July 9 on rumors that there would be intervention. During the past week, both the Treasury and the Fed have remained silent on intervention policy, announcing only that the swap network with 14 banks and the Bank for International Settlements had been increased by \$2.5 billion to \$17.8 billion.

Using these lines of credit, the U.S. would intervene by selling foreign currencies to buy dollars. One essential difference between this intervention and what had been the pattern under the old fixed rate system is that the support operation is not keyed to any specific level. Presumably, the Fed could be in and out of the market, guiding its operations not to maintaining any specific dollar level, but to "maintaining orderly market conditions."

Dollar Closes Lower
NEW YORK, July 18 (Reuters).—The dollar closed lower against the leading currencies in fairly slow trading today. Dealers said the Fed announcement caused little surprise or reaction.

Dealers commented that the Fed, in future intervention, will have to be far more apparent in its operations and be prepared to spend far more money in support operations if it hopes to "maintain orderly market conditions."

Percentages change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

At Press. 35 Commercial.

London Interbank Rates
LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges:

	July 18, 1973	July 17, 1973	Chg.
Ster. (per \$1)	2.5488	2.5474	+0.0014
Belg. Fr. (A)	35.5	35.5	—
Deutsche mark	2.37	2.37	—
Sw. Krona	4.91	4.91	—
Yen	360.0	360.0	—
Fr. Fr. (A)	4.00	4.01	-0.01
Fr. Fr. (B)	3.9913	3.9913	—
Guillemet	2.5430	2.5415	+0.0015
Irish pound	4.20	4.20	—
Lira (A)	616.5	616.5	—
Lira (B)	616.5	616.5	—
Peseta	57.256	56.825	+0.431
Schilling	13.66	13.66	—
Sw. Krona	4.91	4.91	—
Swiss franc	2.785	2.785	—
Yen	360.0	360.0	—

* Indicated.
* Percentages change against the dollar from central rates set by the 1971 Smithsonian agreement as calculated by Morgan Guaranty Trust Co. The figures are based on currency quotations in New York.

At Press. 35 Commercial.

Earnings Reports by U.S. Companies

Allegheny Ludlum			
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)...	197.2	150.6	
Profits (millions)...	9.59	8.54	
Per Share	1.70	1.06	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)...	385.8	293.7	
Profits (millions)...	17.57	11.15	
Per Share	3.05	1.71	
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)...	161.3	145.9	
Profits (millions)...	8.74	7.15	
Per Share	0.66	0.54	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)...	394.8	276.1	
Profits (millions)...	13.9	12.2	
Per Share	1.04	0.99	
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)...	411.0	349.0	
Profits (millions)...	20.6	8.7	
Per Share	1.41	0.96	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)...	793.0	691.0	
Profits (millions)...	23.3	20.9	
Per Share	2.40	1.77	
First Half			
Revenue (millions)...	1,052.8	962.5	
Profits (millions)...	48.27	26.53	
Per Share	1.52	1.27	
Per Share (Dilut.)	1.20	0.78	
Second Quarter	1973	1972	
Revenue (millions)...	580.8	479.9	
Profits (millions)...	37.95	16.89	
Per Share	0.90	0.50	
Per Share (Dilut.)	0.78	0.45	
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CONDENSED BALANCE SHEET as at December 31st, 1972 (converted into U.S. dollars)		
ASSETS	1972	1971
Available funds in Greece and abroad	950,447,317	577,193,328
Loans and Advances	1,843,053,351	1,564,078,823
Investments	380,724,630	284,209,936
Other accounts	134,695,766	158,496,309
Guarantors & other contra accounts	903,831,613	812,993,826
	4,212,752,677	3,316,972,222
LIABILITIES	1972	1971
Share capital and Reserves	245,870,020	76,804,556
Provision for depreciation of Assets	103,438,216	58,683,652
Deposits	2,765,425,354	2,189,728,178
Other accounts	194,187,473	148,982,010
Guarantors, etc.	903,831,614	812,993,826
	4,212,752,677	3,316,972,222
Profit and Loss account		
General expenses and taxes	54,213,404	46,186,811
Provisions for contingencies	18,829,572	16,836,422
Distribution of profits:		
Dividend*	13,074,250	12,652,500
Reserves and other provisions	15,913,653	9,992,246
	102,830,879	87,399,979

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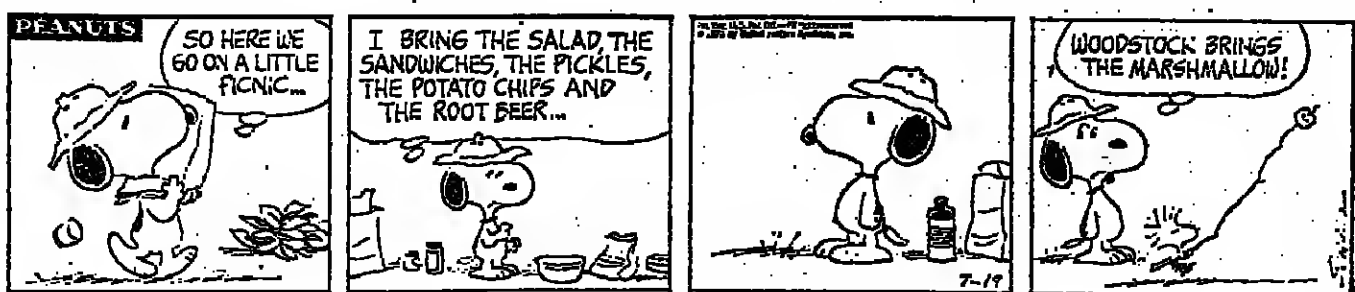
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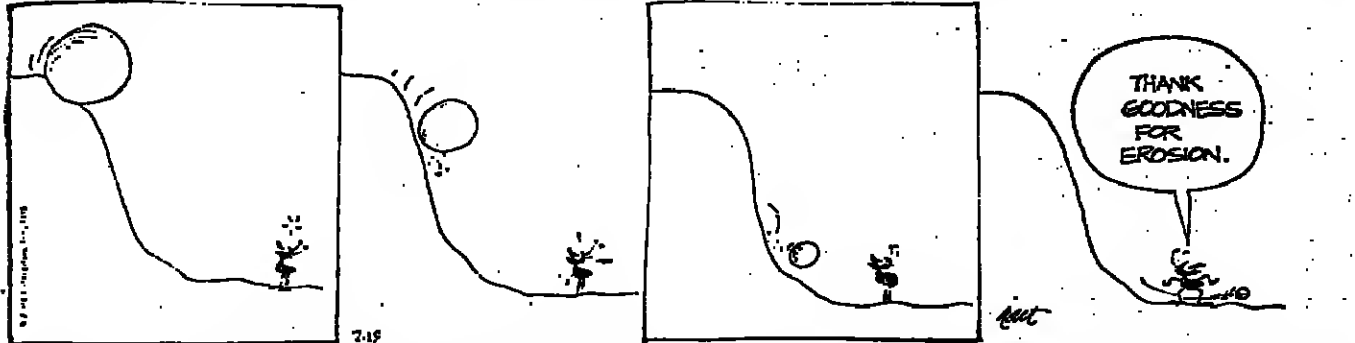
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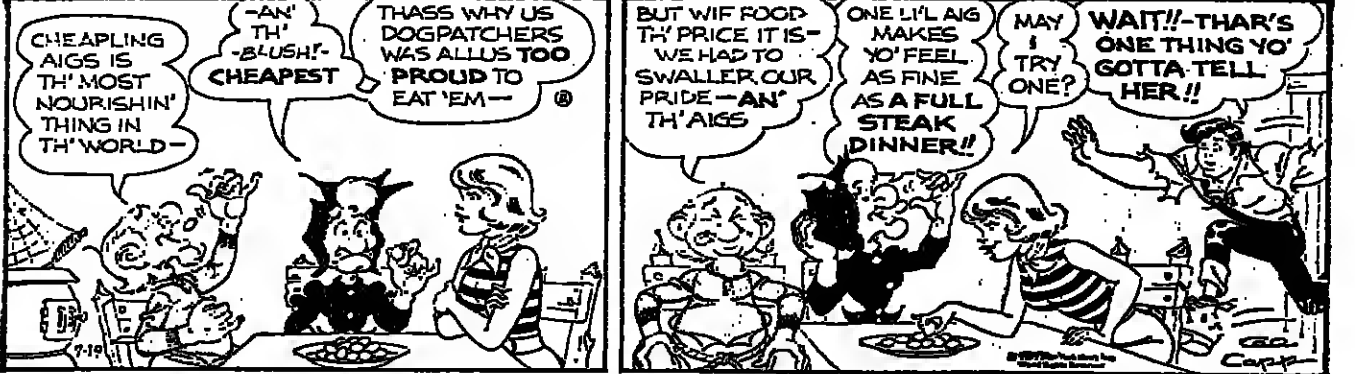
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BLONDIE



BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

Most players realize that it is nearly always an error to ruff in defense when partner is in line to win the trick. The corollary, that it is usually an error to ruff partner's potential trick, is somewhat harder to apply.

A defensive error of this sort helped South to bring home a venturesome slam on the diamond deal.

When East opened a borderline hand with one spade, South overcalled two clubs. This action did not come close to describing his hand, but there was nothing better. West could not resist bidding two hearts, thus showing vastly more high-card strength than he possessed, and North and East raised their partner's suits.

It was now very difficult for North-South to land in their most desirable contract, diamonds. With clubs bid and raised, a diamond bid would have sounded like a cue-bid. In practice, South made a cue-bid of three spades, and when his partner jumped aggressively to five clubs, he carried on to slam, no doubt hoping to find trump strength in the

dummy, and a shortage in spades. West led the spade three, an obvious singleton from the declarer's angle. He could see an unavoidable spade loser, and he had to handle a shaky trump suit and his fourth spade. He played low from dummy, and captured the nine with the ace. At the second trick he led a low spade, since he had to seek to ruff his fourth spade in the dummy and could not therefore afford to pull trumps.

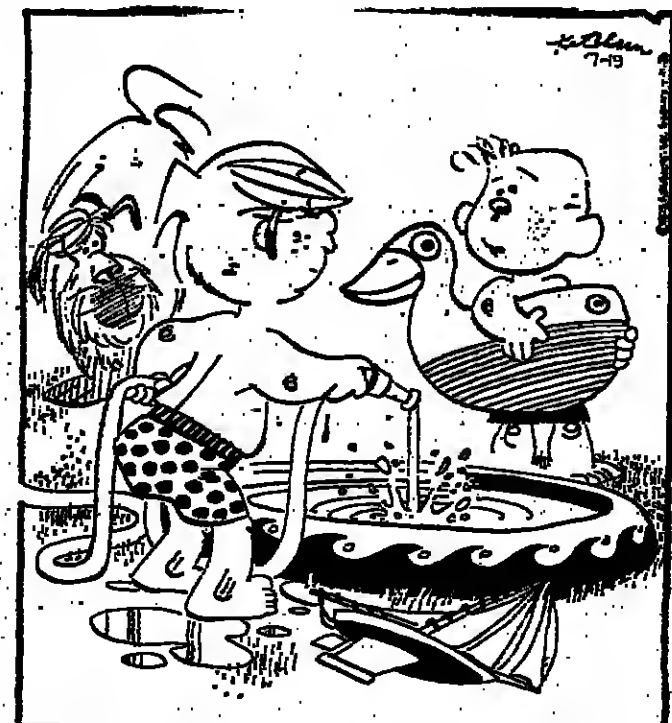
West greedily ruffed, and gave the declarer an easy ride. He shifted to a diamond, and led a low club. The queen was taken by the king, and the jack was cashed. Next South reverted to spades, and maneuvered to ruff his last spade with the club nine. Finally, the closed hand was re-entered with a heart ruff to pull the last trump with the ace.

West should have realized that the only reason South could have for playing spades at trick two without drawing trumps was a weakness in spades. By ruffing, West in effect ruffed his partner's potential trick. If he had discarded as he should, the contract could still have been made, by continuing spades, ruffing the fourth round in dummy and then playing for West to have the club queen.

NORTH		EAST (D)	
♠ K105	♠ QJ972	♠ QJ972	♠ QJ972
♥ J85	♥ Q83	♥ Q83	♥ Q83
♦ J754	♦ 1076	♦ 1076	♦ 1076
♣ 3	♣ 3	♣ 3	♣ 3
WEST	WEST	WEST	WEST
♠ 10976432	♠ 10976432	♠ 10976432	♠ 10976432
♥ 962	♥ 962	♥ 962	♥ 962
♦ Q5	♦ Q5	♦ Q5	♦ Q5
SOUTH		SOUTH	
♠ A864	♠ A864	♠ A864	♠ A864
♥ A864	♥ A864	♥ A864	♥ A864
♦ A864	♦ A864	♦ A864	♦ A864
♣ A864	♣ A864	♣ A864	♣ A864
Both sides are vulnerable.		Both sides are vulnerable.	
East	South	West	North
1A	2A	2V	3A
3V	3A	Pass	5A
Pass	6A	DbL	Pass
Pass	Pass	Pass	Pass
West led the spade three.			

STAR	CELEST	BIADRE
IGOR	MEMO	AGORA
NAISIA	DRAM	ROUES
GRAND	WINNER	SET
DEAL	NIGHTS	
RAIEN	BOMER	
AIARD	SIABU	ARON
HEIP	AINOI	WOTIA
CAOI	ODIE	AOHIT
GAMES INFECT		
BESSIE	ANITE	
ATE	GRANDICANYON	
BETEL	LEDIA	ASTI
EMOTE	AMER	LIETT
SENIAT	SEIRT	EROS

DENNIS THE MENACE



"I KEPT TELLIN' HER CARROTS MAKE YA FAT, AN' SHE KEPT LAUGHIN' AND LAUGHIN', BUT WE HAVEN'T HAD ANY FOR TWO WEEKS NOW."

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AXMMI

PEISOG

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Yesterday's Jumble: GLEAM KADAN CRABBY PINKY

Answer: His majesty might be "large"—"REGAL"

BOOKS

FEAR AND LOATHING ON THE CAMPAIGN TRAIL '72

By Dr. Hunter S. Thompson. Illustrated. Straight Arrow Books. 506 pp. \$6.95.

Reviewed by Tom Seligson

AS the National Correspondent for Rolling Stone magazine, Hunter Thompson—author of the celebrated 1972 drug-scene book "Fear and Loathing in Las Vegas"—covered the entire 1972 presidential campaign. He has now enlarged his articles into a book that is the best account yet published of what it feels like to be out there in the middle of the American political process.

"Fear and Loathing" runs month by month from December, 1971, when Thompson began campaign coverage in Washington, through the Democratic primaries, both conventions and on past the election. His book is a mixture of personal narrative, diary entries, tape-recorded interviews and telephone conversations with the candidates and their managers, occasionally irrelevant fantasies and towards the end when he was running past his deadline—an extended interview with himself.

Thompson writes on two levels. On one, he is the journalist observing the candidates in action from any accessible perspective. His comments in this regard are revealing both about the problems of campaign coverage and the differences among the candidates. His first encounter with McGovern was in the men's room at the Ritz Hotel in New Hampshire. "People have been asking me about it ever since—as if it were some kind of weird journalistic coup, a rare and unusual accomplishment pulled off by what had to have been a super-inventive or at least super-aggressive perversity. The point is that anybody could have walked up to that urinal next to McGovern at that moment, and asked him anything they wanted, and he would have answered the same way he answered me."

Such coverage was virtually impossible, with Nixon, Humphrey and the other campaign reporters hardly ever saw except on closed-circuit television. On another level, Thompson is a deftly subjective. Unlike his more conventional colleagues, he feels free to denounce hypocritical political maneuvering when he spots it. He saw Humphrey in Florida struggling to co-opt Wallace's position on busing and then later in Wisconsin trying to "sell down the Black Vote by denouncing Wallace as a racist demagogue, and Nixon as a cynical opportunist for saying the same thing about busing that Humphrey himself had been saying in Florida." He withholds no judgment, not even of McGovern, whom he supported. Impressed at the outset by what he considered McGovern's feel for the "New Politics"—a power base comprising the newly enfranchised young, blacks and other minorities—Thompson became disillusioned with the candidate's apparent change into an "old politician" as soon as he won the nomination.

Thompson concludes that the McGovern campaign failed because of this obvious shift in direction, and because of McGovern's own indecisiveness, leadership within his organization and the inherent political problem of McGovern's "good" personality. Unlike Theodore White's ular reports, which have been as much a part of the election institution as the inaugural "Fear and Loathing" is obvious not an exercise in objective, stilted contemporary history, neither is it like Norman Mailer's accounts of the conventions, which are, by contrast, less involved in the factual immediacy of politics and more concerned with symbolic implications. Mailer essentially always a novelist, when he ventures into personal journalism, he writes with a frenetic construction, intense spirit and, above all, a sensitivity to the writer's own feelings while on the political road, most effectively conveyed in the adrenalin-soaked quest that is the Ames campaign. Crisscrossing the country often two times a day, sleeping in hotels, shopping markets in Midwestern towns, Thompson might have been writing for office himself. By storing his own instincts and observations in the process, he shows us what it must be like for the candidates.

Referring to himself a "political junkie" who needs the best speed on the market to go, Thompson uses drug imagery throughout the book to scribe the effects of campaign "There is a fantastic old high that comes with total involvement in almost any of his fast-moving political campaigns, especially when we're running against big odds and start to feel like a winner." Citing a of Humphrey's connections to money and of McGovern's moment of spies in Hawaii, Thompson shows how compulsive is the trip to the presidency in America, how overwhelming the tempt for the candidates to go to the law to win.

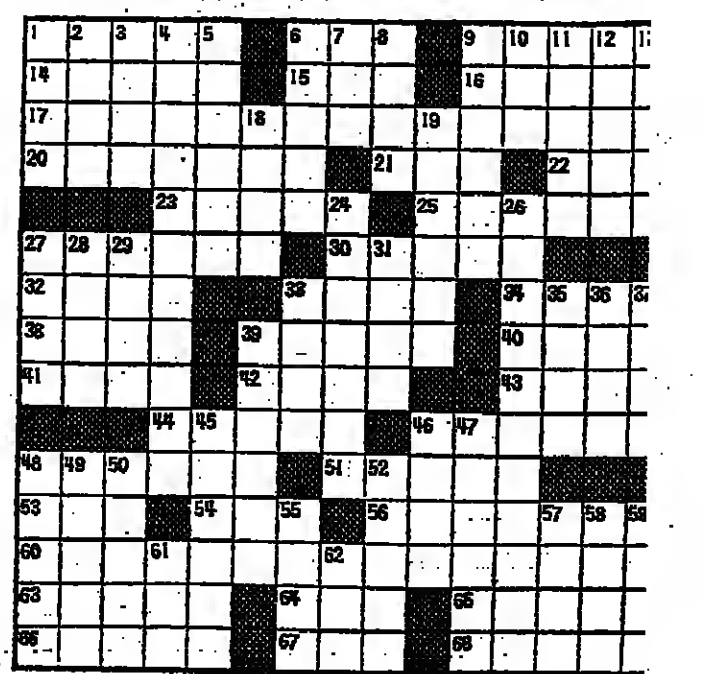
Must the men who aspire to lead us be put through such ordeal, living constantly on Thompson refers to as "edge"? Perhaps whistlestop jet-plane campaigning should be abandoned and the candidate should compete solely through electronic media. I don't know, and neither does Thompson. Thompson does know, however, that whatever the campaign decides, the White House will continue to loom in the imagination of power-addicted men as a glassine-bagged white powder in the imagination of junkie. Watergate was the tempted rip-off of a fellow addict. "Fear and Loathing" understands why the men we to the presidency may have tracks on their integrity.

Tom Seligson is author of "Be Young in Babylon." His next, which he is presently plotting, is "Love Game." © The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

By Will W.

ACROSS											
14	French spa	53	Son of Ra	24	Nationality of 17 and 60 Across						
15	Chemical suffix	54	Goddess: Lat.	26	Occupation of each of above						
16	Serviceable	56	Process of unhealing skins	27	Laugh						
17	Controversial author and W.W. I pacifist	60	Collaborator with 17 Across	28	Whitney and others						
20	Sixty minutes	63	Having an opening, as a fence	29	Fluff						
21	November winners	64	Setting	31	Unclozes, poetically						
22	Hodges or Bias	65	Suit material	33	Range in Greece						
23	Giri's nickname	66	Follow	35	Jewelry setting						
25	Primitive homes	67	Affirmative	36	Musical						
27	Football-field wear	68	Test	37	Fish						
30	Middle name of 60 Across	DOWN			39	Drizzled					
32	Other: Lat.	1			—camp	45	Island: Var.				
33	Russian secret police	2			Biblical mount	47	Saddest				
34	— dixit	3			Baking unit	48	Kind of orange				
35	Inkling	4			Laugh: Fr.	49	German lance				
38	Skirmish	5			Subject of book by 17 and 60 Across	50	Mass. university				
39	Kind of TV show	6			"La vie —"	52	Sour substance				
41	— spumante	7			Pétain	55	Crooked				
42	— now post time	8			State: Abbr.	57	Atmosphere				
43	White House room	9			Persian elf	58	Foolish				
44	Spanish houses	10			Autumn apple	59	Noble: Ger.				
		11			Diminutive suffixes	61	Peleg's son				
		12			Series of 11s	62	Garden implement				



Art Buchwald

Colson's Grandmother

WASHINGTON—Before the presidential election in 1972, Charles Colson, who had the reputation of being the most ruthless man in the White House, said he would not over his grandmother, if necessary, to get Richard Nixon re-elected President of the United States.



Not much has been heard of Mr. Colson's grandmother since November, 1972, and I've been wondering about her.

This scene keeps going around in my mind.

Colson drives up to his grandmother's house in his 1973 Buick, parks in the driveway and goes to the door.

His grandmother, still on crutches from the '72 election, answers the knock.

"How are you, Granny?" Colson asks, kissing her on the cheek.

"I'm coming along fine. The ribs are mending and the doctor says my hip should be healed in a matter of months. I must say Charles, when you ran over with your car, you really ran over me."

"New don't start complaining again, Granny. You know as well as I do that the President's re-election depended on my running over you."

"Charles, I never asked you this before, but did President Nixon know you ran over me to get him re-elected?"

"No, he didn't, Granny. I never told him and he never asked me."

"Why not?"

"I thought it best that he not know. Running over a person, even if it's your own grand-

mother, is considered a crime, and had the President known, he would have had to lower the boom on somebody."

"Did John Dean know you ran over me?"

"It was his idea. Any crime committed in the White House in the last five years originated with John Dean."

"When did the President first find out I had been run over?"

"As far as I can recollect at this point in time, it was either on Dec. 21 or March 22 of 1972. He was very upset about it and made a statement that the running over people's grandmothers had no place in the American political system."

"Did he ask you at any time if you had run me over?"

"Not exactly. He just said, 'Bob tells me you're doing a good job, Charles.'"

"And from that you deduced he was upset?"

"It was a feeling I had. Halde- man just winked at me so I figured the President knew about it."

"Granny, I don't have much time. I have to go before another grand jury. But what I came to see you about is this. President Nixon is in a lot of trouble. As you know, although I am no longer in the White House, my loyalty towards him has never wavered. I am determined that he survive Watergate no matter what it costs."

"You're a fine boy, Charles. Loyalty has always been a Colson trait. What do you plan to do to save the President?"

"Granny, would you step out in the driveway for just a moment?"

"Oh no you don't, Charles. I'm not going to fall for that one again."

"I promise to be careful this time, Granny. I'll make sure you only wind up with a couple of bruises, no one loves the office of the presidency more than I do, and no one prays more ardently that the President can get out of Watergate intact. But I did my share when I got Mr. Nixon re-elected. I see no reason why I have to be run over again, just to keep him from being impeached."

"For God's sake, Granny, what are grandmothers for?"

70 Young Westerners at a Tibetan Camp

By Lewis M. Simons

DHARAMSALA, India (WP). While thousands of young Americans and Europeans trudge along the Asian drug circuit, a small number are coming to this Tibetan refugee community to study under the monks. Most of the 70 young Westerners are seeking what one of them calls "inner peace."

"Even in a couple of months," said Alexander Berzin, 29, of Paterson, N.J., "a serious student can learn the method of meditation and Buddhist principles of living. He can learn to change his negative attitudes to positive ones."

Not all are serious. Some are merely curiosity seekers. Most stay in Dharamsala for two or three months before returning home or resuming their odyssey through South Asia. A few, such as Berzin and his boyfriend, friend, Jonathan Landau, stay for years and have no plans for leaving.

Berzin and Landau are the resident scholars at the Library of Tibetan Works and Archives, where the Westerners study Buddhism, meditate in silence and learn the Tibetan language. In the past two years, Berzin and Landau, with the cooperation of the self-exiled leader of Tibet, the Dalai Lama, have just completed recording and translating for the first time Mahayana Buddhism's "graded path to enlightenment," the Lamrim. Their 70-page manuscript is to be published soon in London. Mahayana Buddhism is the form of Buddhism practiced in Tibet.

"Perhaps because he fears for the future of religion in Tibet," said Berzin. "His Holiness feels the time is ripe for spreading the teachings of Buddhism to the West."

Gyazo Tshering, who runs the library, said that the Dalai Lama was concerned that young Tibetans, both those living under Chinese rule in Tibet and those exiled in India, were losing interest in their culture and religion.

"It is ironic," said Tshering, "that our young people are striving for the materialism of the West at the same time that Western youth has grown sick

'Meditation,' the Monk Says, 'Is a Virtual Supermarket'

of these values and is seeking an answer in Eastern spiritualism."

But Berzin, who earned a doctorate in Asian studies from Harvard, has no illusions about spending the rest of his life among the Tibetans. "What Jon and I are doing here," he said one evening recently, "is preparing to live in the United States. Most Americans are not prepared for life."

The two share a tiny, three-room house on a winding dirt lane behind the Dharamsala bazaar. Landau, who has a degree in English literature, polished the manuscript while Berzin and three monks did most of the translating.

"Only about a third of the Lamrim had ever been written down before, even in Tibetan," said Berzin. He spent over a year taking dictation from monks, including the Dalai Lama himself.

Berzin, wearing Indian pajama-style shirt and trousers, sat cross-legged on a wooden plank bed in the stifling main room of their house. Landau wore an American wash-and-wear sports shirt as he sat against the stucco wall on his own bed. Over a meal of noodles and vegetables, the two spoke in soft, measured tones.

"A loud voice is just another manifestation of tension and insecurity," Landau said. "Within a matter of weeks, people who come here to study find themselves more relaxed and confident. It shows in their voices."

Geshe Ngawang Dhargye speaks softly and lyrically. In an airy second-floor classroom of the library, he puts the "graded path to enlightenment" into an American context for the students sitting before him. When they reach their waists as they pass in front of him, when they reach their chests, the students kneel and touch their foreheads to the floor three times.

Following Dhargye's brief lecture on meditation, the students put the day's lesson to practice. They cross their legs over their knees in the lotus

position. They press their palms together before their faces, their eyes shut. A few, such as Jon Landau, go through Yogic breathing exercises.

Science is complete. Discipline appears total. Even the grating noises of furniture being dragged across the floor overhead and construction on the library building go unnoticed. The meditation period continues for 25 minutes.

Suddenly, the eyes of the Buddhist-like teacher pop open and he smiles. Then he snaps his fingers and the class returns to life.

What does one think about in Buddhist meditation? "The idea," said Miss Stewart, "is to find a single point of concentration. Anything you choose. It has a terrific effect of clearing and refreshing the mind."

Although many of the students look like the hippies on the drug circuit—long hair, beards, dirty clothes—the resemblance is mostly superficial. "This is a completely different scene," said Susan Dingle, 26, of Minneapolis. "Anyone who comes here for doing usually checks out in a hurry."

She compares the experience with psychoanalysis, but claims that meditation requires greater discipline and can be more meaningful. "You can cheat on your psychiatrist, even though in the end you're only cheating yourself," she said. "But in meditation, there's no one but you."

Although she didn't mention it, learning meditation in Dharamsala is considerably cheaper than regular sessions on an analyst's couch. The course costs just over \$3 a month.

Miss Dingle was staying at the nearby government rest house, where her room cost 30 cents a day. Most other students live far more cheaply, spending as little as \$8 a month for a room in a Tibetan or Indian-style hotel and eating for 75 cents a day.

"I suppose I'm being terribly middle class by indulging myself this way," said Miss Dingle, but she's the sort of person who doesn't want to feel guilty every time she feels like drinking a Coke.

PEOPLE: A Royal In-Law Gets 2 Patents

Two unusual patents were granted by the United States Patent Office this week. The inventions, most have been less than earthshaking, but the recipient was Anthony Charles Robert Armstrong Jones, also known as Lord Snowdon, husband of Princess Margaret. He was granted two patents for self-propelled carts for invalids.

So far as U.S. Patent Office officials recall, these are the first to be awarded to a member of a royal family—or even a royal in-law. The inventor's address is given as Kensington Palace, London. His design patents are 27813 and 27814, with 14-year terms, according to The New York Times.



Lord Snowdon

CANCELLED: The opening performance of Juliette Grise at a theater in Sao Paulo, Brazil, by the French singer herself. The instruments of her accompanists were seized by customs officials at the Sao Paulo airport. Miss Grise and her musicians decided to cancel the show after a brief rehearsal with Brazilian musical instruments.

"I don't like people between 40 and 50," said Soviet poet Yevgeny Yevtushenko on his 40th birthday day which he celebrated in Manila Wednesday. "I like children and old people. Children are sincere and old people—if they are not foolish—have wisdom. At 40, people have lost their childish sincerity, but they don't get wisdom."

Former New York Yankee centerfielder Mickey Mantle is taking part in the 14th annual Pin Point Saturday. The point is to have a brick as far as possible, or, alternately, for female competitors, a rolling pin. Teams from Stroud, England, and Stroud, Australia—where the rolling pins come from—will take part, with results communicated by phone. The contest is for six women and six men. Mantle is from Oklahoma.

Twenty years ago, she shoplifted hundreds of dollars in merchandise from Sacramento, Calif., stores. Now she's giving it all back. Stephen Reckart of Bethel

Temple says that a woman, who he decided to identify came to his office recently and asked his help in making amends. "Making restitution was something she had intended to do a long time, but this was a first chance she had to do it," he said. "The woman worked the stores she could reimburse paying old debts. But as a victim of the stores she was longer in business, she figured that she still owed \$171. \$171 check with a suggestion that it be 'disbursed with as much grace as possible' has been forwarded to the Sacramento City Treasurer."

Caroline Kennedy, 15, daughter of the late President John F. Kennedy and Jacqueline Kennedy Onassis, has left East Tennessee where she had been working on a film crew making a videotape of old coal mine camps in Appalachia. One report said that she had planned to stay longer to reporters and photographers came too bothersome.

Jens Joergen Thorsen, the man who made a film of Henry Miller's "Quiet Days in Clichy" to begin shooting a film, personally titled "The Love Affair of Jesus Christ," in Provence in 1968. His budget included 600,000 francs from the state's film institute and the director's own money. The film will be "blasphemous pornography, sadistic and porn."

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